The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,675 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L HYDASPES	2084	500	G. Scrivener	7th May,
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROBERTA	3502	700	G. W. Grady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barr	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,0.0	800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	10th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	30th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	30th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Goicich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	F. Andrianich	3,500	500	16th „
MEDUSA		3,500	553	1st „
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000 H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 Wine extra.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. In 18-carat Gold ..... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delight, fat Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 0

Clarke's Hoplemuromva.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Ellman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Gencan's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
„ Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
SELF-REGISTERING,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs. a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... „	6 8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... „	5 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... „	6 8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... „	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

Now ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 28' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot lim CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS :

LONDON : 60, Holborn Viaduct.

BIRMINGHAM ; Gt. Hampton St.

TREACHERS "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR BANIANS "SPECIAL TEXTURES."
"FOR THE HOT WEATHER. AND DRAWERS.

SLOPED LOW IN FRONT OF NECK.

		Rs. a.
GAUZE BALBRIGGAN BANIANS	six	14 0
GAUZE BALBRIGGAN, OLD GOLD, very thin and silky	„	2 1
FINE GAUZE Merino Banians	„	21 0
SUPERFINE : "A Special Article for Indian Wear," Soft, and Shrinkless	„	27 0
ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE, a mixture of Silk and Wool, very elastic, and non-irritating	„	40 0
FINE ZEPHYR OR NET, possesses all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary banian	„	35 0
SUMMER MERINO, SOFT medium substance	„	34 0
GAUZE SHETLAND LLAMA, a specialite, extra elastic, made from pure wool, the natural colour, the softest Vest procurable	„	40 0

WOVE DOUBLE SEATS.

		Rs. a.
SHORT TRUNK DRAWERS for Riding fine Brown Cotton, double-seated	per pair	5 0
FINE BALBRIGGAN PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands	„	3 8
LONG DRAWERS, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands	„	4 8
OLD GOLD BALBRIGGAN Pants, very thin, soft and elastic	„	7 8
BATHING DRAWERS, fine Brown Cotton	A new make Welted Tape	1 8
Fancy Stripes do. do.	no Elastic	2 0
WHITE SUMMER MERINO Pants, fitted with Belt bands		6 12

SPECIAL CASH or (V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals. Rs.	Per 4 gal. Rs.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		22 0	42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	25 0	48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	27 0	51 0
COGNAC **	do.	31 0	60 0
COGNAC *	do.	35 0	68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		22 0	42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	do.	4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.

E. D. SASSOON &. Co.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll trains, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed	15 No.
Boilers	15
Lathes	40
Steam-hammers	5
Planing Machines	8
Slotting	7
Shaping	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shears iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches	2
Coining Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ELEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-Lane.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, two NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 6" Ram, daylight 5' 6", plate 3' by 2' 6", with hand pump two brass plungers.

One do. do. 10" Ram day-light 7' 6", plate 3 ft. 6" by 2' 6" with hand pump, two brass plungers.

A. ERSKINE MUIRHEAD,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES ! !
RACING WATCHES ! ! !

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts	„ 19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1882 WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE
DIVIDED INTO 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 50 EACH.

Rs. 10 Payable on Application ; Rs. 10 on Allotment ; and the remainder in Calls of Rs. 10 per Share at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.
E. R. FREEBORN, Esq.
F. ROWLAND, Esq.
FERDINAND FISCHER, Esq.
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MEHTA, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CHALK & WALKER.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. LIDBETTER & STEAD.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed upon the same principle as the Co-operative Societies, which have been so successfully worked in England for a number of years past. The chief object is to procure and sell by cash payments articles of common daily consumption and others at the lowest remunerative rates.

Rules have been framed for the conduct of the Company's business, which include provisions for the special benefit of shareholders and annual members. This latter class will consist of those who not holding shares pay a subscription of Rs. 10 for the first year and Rs 5 every year thereafter for the privilege of being placed on the same footing as to selling rates and discount as the shareholders. Besides those classes the general public will be attracted to the Stores by the good quality and low prices of the articles sold.

The business will be carried on upon the basis of *cash payments* in all transactions. For the convenience of constituents, deposit accounts will be opened, and order books issued for goods, and their accounts will be debited with the amount of each order. Shareholders and annual members will be entitled to a discount or allowance upon their orders calculated at convenient periods.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be seen at the office of the Company's solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the undersigned.

WM. J. ESSAI.
Secretary and Manager, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay 30th, April 1886.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 4,
MR. FLEMING NORTON,
IN HIS
UNRIVALLED ENTERTAINMENT,
PICNIC PORTRAITS.
Comprising
TWENTY-FIVE IMPERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
As given by him, by command, before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Family and Guests, at Sandringham, November 26th, 1881, at the Egyptian Hall, London, upwards of 250 Nights, and at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, &c. &c. &c.
Reserved Seats may be secured at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15 precisely.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st May 1886.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "RIALHO," arrived from Antwerp and Hull, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co, Agents.
Bombay, 30th April 1886.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

FRENCH CASHMERE.

ALL WOOL.
Black, Navy, Slate, Prune, Grey, Maroon.
Cash, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Patterns free.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Fernceries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTICE.
In the matter of MAHOMED JOOSUB SAIT,* an Insolvent Debtor

IN PURSUANCE of the order of this Court made in the above matter dated 19th April 1886, it is hereby notified that the declaration of the DIVIDEND in this matter is to stand over, and that the Creditors in Bombay, who are Creditors of the Madras firm, will be admitted to dividend on giving evidence that such Creditors are Creditors of the Madras firm. And it is further notified that the said Insolvent does not admit the Creditors of the Bombay firm to be Creditors of the Madras firm, or that the Creditors of the Bombay firm are Creditors of the individual estate of the said Insolvent, and that any Creditors other than those admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court are to file their proofs and claim for dividend on or before the 1st day of August next.
F. ROWLANDSON, Official Assignee.

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, MALABAR HILL, now occupied by O. Fiedler, Esq., Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, an upper storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of J. M. Houliston, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of L. A. Watkins, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
FROM THE
HEAD BREWERY
IN
KL. SCHWECHAT.
In cases of 4 doz. large Bottles Rs. 5-10 per doz.
" " " 6 " small " " 3 6 " "
FRESH SUPPLIES JUST TO HAND.
APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR ANTYPYRIN
APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

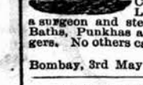
WORKSHOP RECEIPTS.
Crown 8vo. Cloth, with Illustration.
Price Rs. 3-4 each.
FIRST SERIES; by ERNEST SPON.
SECOND SERIES; by ROBERT HALDANE.
THIRD SERIES; by C. G. WARNFORD LOCK.
FOURTH SERIES; by C. G. WARNFORD LOCK.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOT SEASON '86.
NOTHING is so delicious, or quenches thirst so thoroughly as a glass of pure iced water.
ICE PITCHERS.
Heavily Plated on best quality White Metal, Porcelain lined.
Rs. 36-4, 38-12, 45, 52-8.
Rs. 61-4, 65, and 76-4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 22nd instant. Carries a surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES &. Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Field.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Queen.
Graphic.	Shipping Gazette and
Home News.	Lloyd's List.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting Times.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Times' Weekly.
Illustrated Tit Bits.	Truth.
Judy.	Vanity Fair.
Mail.	Weekly Despatch.
Overland Mail.	World.

JUST UNPACKED.
A LARGE assortment of STEEL PENS by various manufacturers.

	Rs. a.
Correspondence Pens of the Best Metal per box...	0 12
J. Colgate's Best Aluminium Pens " ...	1 0
J. Gilliot's Black Swan Quill Pens " ...	1 4
" Lithographic Crow Quills on Cards, each	0 8
" Magnum Bonum Commercial Pens. Fine, Medium and Broad, per box...	1 4
" Mapping Pens for Architects, &c., on Cards each ...	0 8
" Pens made of the best metal, per box.	0 12
Maculven and Cameron's Flying Scotchman "	0 12
" Waverly Barrel Pens ... "	1 4
" Waverly Pens, Best ... "	0 12
Pitman's Short-Hand Pens ... "	1 0
William Mitchell's Pens B ... "	1 4
" J. per box of 12 doz ... "	1 2
" J. per box of 3 doz ... "	0 8
" R. "	1 4
" W. "	1 8

JUST UNPACKED.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of fancy and unique Birthday and Wedding Cards by various manufacturers. Season 1886.
Post Free on application Revised and Enlarged Price List of Newspapers and Periodicals.
From 4 as. to Rs. 6 as. 8 each.
HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.,
26, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE up to the 10th instant for the supply of the undermentioned articles required for the use of the Portuguese Government at Goa.
Parties wishing to undertake the said supply should send in their applications under sealed cover.
The supplier to complete the said supply before the 31st instant.
The delivery of the articles to be made at Goa to the persons duly authorized to receive the same at the risk of the tenderer up to the time of the delivery of the articles and receipt thereof by the said authorized persons.
The cost of the articles will only be paid on presentation to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue at Goa of an authentic and legal document from the said authorized persons to the effect that the delivery was duly made in the terms of the contract and on the issue by the same Board of Revenue of an order for the said payment.
The following are the articles required:—
2 Teakwood writing tables with cloth top, 2 drawers and a stand with shelves 1m. 40 long, 1m. broad.
2 Ditto ditto without stand 1m. 50 long, 1m. 40 broad.
1 Ditto ditto with four drawers covered with cloth (cloth top).
1 Four-chair office bench (sofa.)
1 Washing table (teakwood) with a complete set of jug and basin.
1 Writing table with 4 drawers and cloth top.
2 Ditto ditto without drawers and with cloth tops 1m. 50 long, 1m. 40 broad.
1 Ditto ditto 1m. 40 long, 1m. broad.
1 Cupboard (teakwood) with shelves.
1 Writing table with four drawers and cloth top.
1 Peon's bench 2m. long.
1 Wall peg (for hanging hats).
1 Office inkstand.
7 Teakwood tables covered with cloth (cloth top) with one drawer each table and a stand with shelves 1m. 40 long, 1m, broad.
7 Teakwood cupboards.
14 Cane-bottom chairs.
F. MEYRELLES DO CANTO, Consul.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over EIGHTEEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £26,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.
GEO. OLIVER, Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 9d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

BOHEMIAN FLOWER VASES from annas 10, Majolica Vases from Re. 1, Fancy Ornaments, choice collection, from annas 12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a BUTLER and COOK for H. M. I. M. S. PATRICK STEWART, salary rupees 35 and 25 respectively. Apply on board, I. G. Dockyard.

LIESINGER BEER, vastly superior to any of the so-called "Pilsener" Beer sold here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 dozen Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co., Sole Agents.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is Coo Drink's and Ice Creams, which can be had of the really best quality only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin Works; also other works executed. Orders registered M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

WANTED a really good HEAD BUTLER, Goanese or Mussulman, by an Officer up-country, Bombay Presidency. Address "NOKRI," care of this paper.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANS! FANS! Silk, Satin, and others of a great variety at moderate prices, at STEWARD and Co., No 2, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

FOR SALE, a Single Barrel EXPRESS RIFLE, 450, by A. Henry, Edinburgh, in good order, with loading and re-capping apparatus, spare cartridges, wads, &c. Price Rs. 180. Apply to Major MORSE, No. 5, Marine Lines.

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydowree Road, Khadak.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suancock and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

MATHERAN,—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDINGS DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Murdin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark *W*, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., PEPPER AND Co., and FORD AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Druggists.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts per doz R a	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée ...	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil ...	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand..	4 2 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla ...	2 7 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans ...	1 2 8	14 0
St. Estephe ...	1 3 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878) ...	3 0 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac ...	3 4 8	..
Courvoisier's ...	2 4 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ...	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...	" 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ...	" 44 0	" 46 0
Dry Elite " ...	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry ...	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ...	Rs. 43 0	..

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ...	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer ...	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch ...	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein ...	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg ...	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer ...	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ...	" 34 0	" ..

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Braunsberger ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch ...	" ..	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ...	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer ...	" 28 0	" .. 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
Reinhenser ...	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger ...	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ...	Rs. 15 0	..

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ...	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine " ...	" 22 0	..
Very fine " ...	" 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port ...	" 38 0	..

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret ...	Rs. 9 0	..
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc ...	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds ...	" 13 0	Rs. 15 ..
St. Julien Medoc ...	" 14 0	" ..
Les Canons ...	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ...	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville ...	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe ...	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte ...	" 23 0	" ..
Chateau Manyesin ...	" 27 0	" ..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ...	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc ...	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose ...	" 23 0	" ..

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ...	" 16 0	" ..

CLARETS.—Continued.
From A. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ...	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer ...	" 16 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASSY.

arlovitz ...	" 12 0	" 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ...	" 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars ... { Saann }	" 24 0	

From A. DUGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ...	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ...	" 34 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay ...	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin ...	" 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of ...		
Finest old Scotch Whiskey ...	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ...	" 24 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paul Beer ...	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Malzer Export Beer ...	" 6 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer ...	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer ...	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale ...	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ...	" 5 12	" ..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints ...	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles ...	" 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel ...	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior ...	" 19 0	" ..
Do. do Finest ...	" 20 0	" ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles ...	" 4 0	" ..
Do. do do tins ...	" 5 0	" ..
Do. Cheese in tins from ...	lbs. 19-20	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ... per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ... per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ...	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Metwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ...	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus ...	" 2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut ...	" 1 4	" 0 ..
Cellery ...	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter ...	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) ...	" 1 6	" ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine ...	" 1 4	" ..
Red do. do. ...	" 1 2	" ..

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ...	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery ...	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean ...	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans ...	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages ...	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages ...	" ...	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ...	" ...	" 1 0
Pease for Soup ...	" ...	" 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence,
Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Audley Street, London.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ...	£300,690
" 1885 ...	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FU

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Rowing Matches, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Smoking Concert, Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—St. Bernard (s), and Victoria (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Abergaldie (s), from Tyne; and Cleveland (s), West Hartlepool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Laleham (s), for Kurrachee; Posseidon (s), Aden and Trieste; and Sirdhana (s), Galle and Calcutta.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for April at the Head Branch :—Daily average attendance 185, admissions 1,904. Prevailing diseases—Fevers 742, and bowel complaints 343.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Amana and Victoria entered the dock on the 2nd, and the s. s. Inchmaree left on the 1st, the s. s. Bernicia and Prince Alexander on the 2nd, and s. s. Khiva on the 3rd.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of April was 2 460, out of which 411 were new admissions, the daily average being 82.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Fleming Norton will give his last performance at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. The entertainment has been highly appreciated, and the opportunity of seeing so good a display of character acting should not be missed.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS CO.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Fielder, when the resolutions, winding up the company and appointing liquidators, passed at a meeting held in April, were confirmed.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, a servant in the employ of Sulliman Hajee Sooltan, living at Peeroo Havildar Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 12 in cash, the property of his master. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday evening last, a seaman, named James Macliff, of the s. s. Victory, lying in this harbour, with two other seamen belonging to the same vessel got into a tony to come ashore. While on the way, the tony upset, the occupants being thrown into the water. Two of the men, being able to swim, were rescued, but Macliff, who could not, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The seventh public lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day, by Mr. Ratiram Durgaram, formerly Archæological and Antiquarian Assistant to the compiler, "Bombay Gazetteer," on "the Buddhistic and Brahmanical Cave-Temples of Western India—(B.C. 200, A. D. 800); their description, inscriptions, and history."

ALLEGED THEFT AT MAHIM.—Govind Gungadhur, living at Purboodevi Road, Lower Mahim, has reported to the police on Sunday that his house was entered on Saturday night, and property consisting of currency notes, cash, gold and silver ornaments, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 467, was stolen therefrom. The complainant, it appears, some three or four days ago, received the Rs. 300 in currency notes for the purpose of paying off land revenue taxes. The police are instituting enquiries in the matter.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at DeLisle Road, on the body of Goorbin Bessoon, aged 30 years. Deceased, on the 30th ultimo, while employed in cleaning out a boiler in the Imperial Cotton Mill at Haines Road, along with other labourers, got seriously scalded by steam having been let into the boiler. He was first attended to at the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for a day, and then returned to his residence. He died from its effects on Sunday. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Gopaljee Chutoorbhooj, a mehta in the service of Purmanundas Jewundas, living on the Kalbadevi Road, reported to the police, that during Saturday night last a large writing-box was stolen from his premises. On the police making enquiries they found the box at the back of the house, concealed in a gunny bag, and that its contents, Rs. 215 in currency notes, Rs. 25 in silver, and a cheque on the National Bank for Rs. 145.—Mr. Sargon, living at Apollo Street, has reported to the police on Saturday last the theft of a gold finger ring, set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 110.

BROACHING CARGO.—Inspector Grennan, of the Water Police, charged Urjoon Narayan and another boatman before M. Ryan with broaching cargo, by means of their boat, the property of the Bombay Cooper Landing Agency Company, and had in their boat several cases of cargo. The first accused in breaking open a case attracted the attention of a sepoy who was passing in a boat. The police boarded the prow and arrested the prisoners, who had abstracted, from the cases on board, tins of marmalade, a bottle of brandy, and other articles. The accused were sentenced to four and three months' hard labour respectively.

A LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB FOR BANDORA.—On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, a meeting was held in St. Thomas' School, for the purpose of inaugurating a Literary and Social Club in connection with the members of the Portuguese community. Dr. F. Gonsalves was called to preside over the meeting, which was largely attended. The following resolutions were carried by acclamation :—I. "That this meeting being fully aware of the importance of a Club in the Portuguese community, resolves that an association under the name of the Bandora Literary and Social Club be established." II. "That the committee be composed of the following gentlemen :—President—Mr. Braz H. D'Souza, Vice-President —Mr. Luis A. Valladaras—Secretary—Mr. Philip R. Valladaras. Vice-Secretary—Mr. Diogo D'Silva.—Treasurer—Mr. Alfred D'Mello. Additional members—Messrs. J. J. Esperance, F. P. Rodrigues, N. B. Rodrigues, and B. C. Gonsalves.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Subrati Kodur, a very old man, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan, by Mr. T. Major, of the Opium Department, with selling opium without a license. The accused had been known to sell opium on several occasions, and this fact having been reported to Mr. Major, the usual trap was set by providing the informant with marked money and obtaining opium from the prisoner. Accused fell into the trap and parted with 1½ tola of opium for some pice. His Worship expressed himself very much against the practice adopted by Mr. Major. He characterized it as a most objectionable one, and one which the judges of England did their utmost to put a stop to. He knew of cases, in which the prisoners had been caught in a similar manner, by temptation being put in their way, and the judge discharged rather than convicted them. Speaking for himself, Mr. Ryan thought the practice was only resorted to by young and zealous officers, eager to distinguish themselves. He was much against the system being adopted by the Abkari officers. The only case in which it was in any way permissible, was when the person was an habitual seller of opium. The inspectors should catch a man in a *bonâ fide* sale and not after setting temptation before him. Mr. Major remarked that the accused had been convicted before on a similar charge and was an habitual offender. Prisoner pleaded guilty, but the case was remanded, to give the Opium Inspector an opportunity of tracing his previous conviction, as the punishment providedby the law was a very severe one.

THE BROACH RIOTS APPEALS.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals of fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Leith, in continuing his remarks in support of the convictions, read further from the depositions to show that the rioters made a premeditated attack upon the Bank for the purpose of *looting* it. The learned counsel then took up the case of each accused, and from an analysis of the evidence he had made, referred to the numbers of the witnesses by whom each accused was either identified or implicated by others or by his own confession. The process, though important, was a long and tedious one.

Mr. Leith had not finished his address when the Court adjourned until to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd May, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind*	W, NNW, N, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	282

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE; It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. For bottle, Rs. 1-4.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A TRUSTEE.

MATHOORADAS LOWJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

IN this suit the plaintiffs prayed the Court to cancel the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee, a solicitor of the High Court, as one of the trustees of an indenture by which certain lands, buildings, and plant belonging to the new Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company were held in mortgage. The new trustee was appointed in the place of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, who was a holder of the company's debentures to the extent of seven lakhs. But the appointment was objected to by the plaintiffs, on the ground that at a meeting of the debenture holders convened for the purpose of appointing a trustee, those to whom debentures of the estate of Kessowjee Jadowjee had been either sold or given, were excluded from the meeting. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Latham Advocate-General, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the defendant, Goculdas Madhowjee; and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, represented the other defendants, Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee and Dorabjee Framjee Panday.

Mr. Macpherson began by reading the plaint, from which it appears that in 1871 the new Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company borrowed and raised a sum of fourteen lakhs by the issue of 2,800 debentures of Rs. 500 each, payable to bearers on the 30th June 1886, and bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, payable every half-year. For the purpose of securing the principal moneys and interest payable under the debenture, the company, on the 23rd November 1883, by an indenture made between the company of the one part, and Kessowjee Jadowjee, and the defendants, Goculdas Madhowjee and Dorabjee Framjee Panday (therein called the trustees), of the other part, conveyed by way of mortgage to the said trustees certain lands, buildings, and plant belonging to the company. It was provided by the indenture that in case any trustee should die or desire to be discharged from or refused or become incapable to act as trustee of the indenture, the surviving or continuing trustee, if they could come to an agreement by writing, should appoint a new trustee; or in the event of there being one surviving trustee, he should, upon a request in writing of the holders of one-third of the debentures convene a meeting of the debenture holders for the purpose of appointing a new trustee. It was provided that the questions before the meeting should be decided by a majority of the votes of the debenture holders present in person, each party having only one vote, and in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting should have a casting vote. Kessowjee Jadowjee was a holder of 1,400 debentures of the aggregate value of seven lakhs. Kessowjee died on the 9th February 1886, having made a will, of which he appointed the plaintiffs, Cursondas, Nathabhai, Dwarkadas Damodar, and Muljee Purshotum sole executors and trustees. The defendants Goculdas Madhowjee and Dorabjee Panday having disagreed as to the persons who should be nominated as a trustee in the place of Kessowjee Jadowjee, they convened a meeting of the debenture holders at the office of Messrs. Winter and Burder on the 27th February last. The plaintiffs, Cursondas, Dwarkadas and Muljee, as Kessowjee's executors for the purpose of having the very large interest of the deceased's estate adequately represented at the meeting, distributed divers of the debentures belonging to the estate among nominees for the purpose of voting at the meeting; and also sold others of the debentures to Mathooradas Lowjee, Cursondas Vullabdas, Mowjee Shamjee, and about seven other persons. The plaintiffs and the other persons to whom the debentures of the estate of Kessowjee Jadowjee had been either given or sold presented themselves at the place of the meeting, and claimed to attend it, but none of them were allowed to attend, except the plaintiffs Cursondas, Dwarkadas, and Muljee, who were admitted in their capacity as executors. The plaintiffs believed that the meeting included some persons who were not holders of debentures for value, but were the nominees of the defendants, Goculdas Madhowjee and Pestonjee Kavasjee. It was proposed by the plaintiffs present at the meeting, and seconded by Dorabjee Framjee Panday, that the holders of debentures who claimed admission should be permitted to attend. This proposition was ruled by the chairman, Goculdas Madhowdas, to be irrelevant, and in spite of the protest of the proposers and seconders, was not allowed to be placed before the meeting. The plaintiffs then withdrew from the meeting. The plaintiffs were informed that at that meeting it was resolved that Pestonjee Kavasjee should be nominated a trustee of the indenture abovementioned in the place of Kessowjee Jadowjee, and they also believed that Dorabjee Panday had voted against this resolution and protested against the action of his co-trustee, Goculdas Madhowjee. The plaintiffs said that by the meeting was not a valid one, nor was the appointment of Pestonjee Kavasjee to be a trustee. The plaintiffs prayed that Mr. Pestonjee might be restrained from acting as a trustee of the indenture, and that a new one might be appointed by the Court.

Mr. Macpherson said the new Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, which had a very unfortunate history and reputation in Bombay, had occasion to raise a loan by debentures in 1873, and for the purpose of doing so the company adopted what no doubt his Lordship must be aware was an extremely common course, and executed a deed of mortgage of the company's property to certain persons who had declared themselves trustees of the property for the benefit of the debenture holders. As a matter of fact the bulk of the debenture holders was in the first instance, and he believed, even since, was very small, the main holders being Kessowjee Jadowjee and Goculdas Madhowjee. Being largely interested in the debentures they were naturally selected as two of the trustees, the third one being Dorabjee Framjee Panday, who represented the company. It was provided that if a meeting were convened for the purpose of appointing a trustee, each of the debenture-holders present should have only one vote. Therefore, though Kessowjee had debentures worth seven lakhs, he was entitled to one vote only. But if Kessowjee had been alive, it would have been quite competent to him to have sold his debentures one by one to any number of persons for the purpose of increasing his voting power. The learned counsel said it was not material for him to contend that simply handing over the debentures to nominees would entitle them to vote, because in the present case, though a considerable number of the debentures were given to nominees, some had been actually sold, and the exclusion of the holders for value from the meeting was quite sufficient for the purpose of the plaintiffs. The executors of Kessowjee saw the necessity of securing an adequate representation of his interest as a debenture-holder, and they accordingly delivered a certain number of debentures to nominees and sold a certain number to other persons. Now the holders of these debentures were not allowed to attend the meeting, on the ground that no person had a right to vote in respect of any of Kessowjee's debentures. The point, therefore, was whether the executors were within their rights in doing what Kessowjee himself could have done, namely, sold the debentures for value to other persons. Mr. Macpherson contended that the executors were justified in selling them, and that the conduct of the chairman in excluding the holders from the meeting was unjustifiable.

The Advocate-General said he quite agreed with his learned friend, that Mr. Kessowjee, had he been alive, would have had a perfect right to create a vote by a sale of his debentures to any person, notwithstanding that he might have made an understanding with that person as to the way in which the vote should be given. But he argued that in the present case the chairman was right in excluding from the meeting those to whom the debentures were sold or given by the executors of Kessowjee Jadowjee.

Mr. Robinson, on behalf of the two other defendants, said he would consent to any decree his Lordship would make.

His Lordship has taken time to consider his judgment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April as compared with that for the 20th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 20. Rs. A. P.	April 27. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,694 15 0	41,56,694 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,18,40,491 13 1	2,27,17,938 6 2
Other Deposits	3,33,30,926 3 11	3,19,04,821 12 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,68,439 3 6	4,10,913 13 7
Sundries	17,02,967 2 5	17,69,507 2 8
Rs..	8,14,99,519 10 11	8,09,59,876 1 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	59,74,931 4 0	58,88,670 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	47,47,153 12 0	47,09,467 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,05,14,074 12 5	1,07,79,514 15 3
Credits on do.	79,91,975 3 10	80,33,784 8 9
Bills discounted	2,50,66,636 6 9	2,45,87,154 9 11
Balances with other Banks	7,51,920 3 3	6,75,644 5 1
Bullion	3,688 14 0	2,919 10 0
Dead Stock	11,34,093 3 11	11,35,537 11 5
Stamps	9,398 1 0	9,386 1 0
Sundries	6,53,482 1 3	6,51,561 0 0
Cash at Head Office	92,85,905 4 0	91,64,343 4 9
Do. at Branches	1,33,53,394 9 6	1,53,28,973 3 0
Rs..	8,14,99,519 10 11	8,09,59,876 1 11

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers throughout the World. Price only 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE fortieth annual general meeting of the library was held on Saturday in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, chairman of the managing committee, presiding. Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, the honorary secretary, read the report for 1885, from which it appears that the past was the sixteenth year in which the library; had defrayed its expenditure from its income. There was at the end of the year a credit balance of Rs. 69,881-12 6. There were 47 life members, 40 first-class members paying Rs. 24 per annum, 213 second-class members paying Rs. 12 per annum, and 373 third-class subscribers paying Rs. 4½ per annum. The daily average attendance of readers was 150, and about 1,000 works per month were issued during the year. The committee had placed on their records the following resolution with regard to the death of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee : "Resolved that this meeting place on record its deep sense of the great loss sustained by the Bombay Native General Library, in common with other institutions, by the death of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., who had during his life-time been a most useful and zealous member of the Library and of its managing committee."

The chairman declared the following gentlemen to be elected members of the managing committee for the current year :—Hon. Mr. Mandlik, the Hon. Mr. Telang, and Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos, K. R. Cama, Javerilal Umiashunker, and L. N. Banajee. The undermentioned resolutions were agreed to :—That the report of the managing committee be adopted and printed; that a vote of thanks be given to Dr. Rustomjee N. Khory and Mr. Daji Abaji Khare for scrutinizing the voting lists, and to the retiring committee and auditors for their services during the last year; that Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Master and Pandurang Balibhadra be re-appointed auditors for the current year.

The meeting considered correspondence relating to a fresh proposal made by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society that the library should contribute Rs. 750 out of the Rs. 1,000 asked by the trustees of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Society contributing Rs. 250. After some discussion, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the members of the library saw no reason to alter the resolution passed by them on the 19th March 1881. The next matter was a notice of motion given by Mr. Manockjee Dorabjee Daruvalla, proposing the appointment of a committee of eight independent gentlemen to enquire into "a series of complaints" made against the librarian, Mr. Dhunjisha M. Karaka. Mr. Daruvalla informed the meeting that he did not wish to proceed with the motion, as the resolution passed by the managing committee, and communicated to him, was agreeable to the one he intended to submit; and he therefore asked to be allowed to withdraw it. The chairman and others were opposed to its withdrawal; and Mr. Daruvalla would not bring it forward. After some discussion, it was resolved by a majority of votes "that this meeting regrets that Mr. Manockjee Dorabjee Daruvalla should have brought charges against the librarian, Mr. Dunjisha Merwanji Karaka, which he is not prepared to proceed with, and the meeting expresses its perfect confidence in the managing committee and the zeal and courtesy of the librarian; and the meeting resolves that Mr. Manockajee Dorabjee Daruvalla's notice of motion be expunged from the list of business." After the transaction of some other business the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE HYDERABAD RACES, 1886.

THE prospectus of the Hyderabad Races of 1886 has been published. There will be five days' racing, namely, on November 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th and 20th. The races will be as follow :—

FIRST DAY—NOVEMBER 11TH.

The Salar Jung Memorial Cup, Rs. 500. For all horses got, foaled and reared in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions (including the Berars). Distance ½ mile; weight, 2 years old to carry 7 st., 3 years 8 st. 5 lbs.; 4 years and upwards 9 st. 5 lbs. allowed 7 lbs.

The Maiden Galloway Plate, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Shums ool-Omrah Ameer-i-Kabeer Koorsheed Jah Bahadur. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Distance, 1½ miles.

The St. Leger, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Moneer-ool-Moolk Bahadur. For all horses. Distance 2 miles.

The Maiden Pony Plate, Rs. 250. Presented by Rajah Sheoraj Bahadur and Rs. 250 from the fund. For all maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Distance ½ mile.

The Arab Derby. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Salar Jung Mookhtar-ool-Mulk Bahadur Emadoos Sultanuth. For all maiden Arabs. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY—NOVEMBER 13TH.

The Grand Stand Plate, Rs. 500. Presented by the Nawab Hisam-ool-Moolk Bahadur Khan Khanan. For all Arabs that have never won a race, to which the added money, value of cup, plate, &c., exceeded Rs. 500, and allowances. Additionally time property of officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil Covenanted, Military and Naval, and H. H. the Nizam's Civil and Military Services, and members of the England, the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona, for at least three months before the meeting. Distance ½ mile.

The Nizam's Gold Cup. Presented by H H the Nizam. Value Rs. 5,000. For all Arabs. Distance 2 miles.

The Golcondah Plate. A hurdle race for all horses. Rs 500. Presented by Captain Afsur Jung Bahadur and Officers of H H the Nizam's Body Guard. Distance 1½ miles.

Merchants Purse of Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the Merchants of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Chudderghaut Distance 1½ Miles.

Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra Bahadur. For all maiden Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY—NOVEMBER 16TH.

Desert Stakes of Rs. 500. Presented by the Nawab Fuk-rool-Moolk Bahadur. A selling race for all Arabs to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance 1 mile.

Galloway Plate, Rs. 1,000. For all Galloways. Distance 1 mile

The Hyderabad Gold Cup, value Rs. 1,500. Presented by H. H. the Nizam's Government, and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Distance 2 miles.

Hyderabad Club Cup, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Members of the Hyderabad Club with Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs and maidens bred in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Distance R. C. (1 mile 3 fur. 142 yds.)

Pony Plate, Rs. 200. Presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Dowla Bahadur and Rs. 1,300 from the fund. For all Arab, Waler and other ponies 13-2 and under, and country-bred ponies 13-3 and under. Distance ½ mile.

FOURTH DAY—NOVEMBER 18TH.

Handicap, Rs. 500. For all horses. Distance 5 furlongs.

The Trimulgherry Stakes, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Ameer-i-Akber Azam-ud-Dowlah Asmanjah Bahadur. For all Arabs. Distance R. C. and distance.

Residency Purse of Rs. 1,000. Handicap for all Galloways that have started during the Meeting. Distance 1½ miles. The Peishkar's Purse. Rs. 800. Presented by Mahah Rajah Narain Pershad Narainder Bahadur Peishkar and Rs. 1,200 from the fund. Distance 1½ miles.

The Deccan Cup, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. the Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. Distance 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—NOVEMBER 20TH.

The Nizam's Military Cup. Presented by the officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 1,000. A free handicap for all Arabs that have run during the meeting. Distance 1 mile.

Surroornugger Stakes, Rs. 500. Presented by the Nawab Usker Jung Aftab-ud-Dowlah Musher-ul-Moolk Bahadur. Handicap for all horses that have run and not won during the meeting. Distance 1½ miles.

The City and Suburban, Rs. 1,000 subscribed by residents in the City [of Hdyerabad and Suburbs. A Handicap, for all winners(except Arabs). Distance 1½ miles.

The Civilians' Cup, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Civilians in the service of H. H. the Nizam. Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have won during the meeting. Distance 2 miles.

Pony Handicap, Rs. 300. Presented by the Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur and Rs. 700 from the fund. A handicap for all C. D. ponies 13-3 and under; Arabs and others 13-2. Distance 1 mile.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st May, as compared with the statement of the 22nd April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 22. Rs.	May 1. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,03,488	49,57,382
do. do. at Branches	10,09,278	17,60,603
Other Deposits	1,94,39,687	1,99,31,394
Post Bills	15,472	11,133
Cash Credits undrawn	3,31,574	5,52,507
	3,82,97,499	3,97,12,894
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,83,821	30,85,089
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,27,615	22,11,810
Loans, on Security of do.	37,81,695	56,70,889
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,206	1,587
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,74,65,620	1,75,49,851
Stamps	23,223	29,119
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,003		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,12,003	3,12,003
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondence	8,50,993	2 23,745
Cash and Currency Notes	1,07,39,313	1,06,32,203
	3,82,97,499	3,97,12,894

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

AMONG the witnesses in the Garstin Dacoity Case who were examined on Friday at the Madras High Court was T.R. Sawmy Appanaickar, minor Zemindar of Gantamanolknur, who had given evidence in the Lower Court connecting Mr. Crole with the case. Mr. Norton asked that this witness might be examined later on, as he had subpœnaed Mr. Garstin to produce the statement made by this witness before three members of the Board of Revenue, and the subpœna had not been served yet. The Chief Justice allowed this witness to be examined on Monday.

Visvanatha Rao, the Acting Tahsildar of Pulney Taluq, was next tendered as a witness for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton: Kistna Rao was the late Madura sheristadar. He is a friend of mine. He never reported to me at any time what opinion Mr. Crole had about my character.

The Chief Justice: What has that got to do with the case?

Mr. Norton: It is my case.

I never heard, nor did Mr. Crole tell me, nor did Kistna Rao tell me that I was suspected of taking bribes from the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur, or of attempting to extort money, or of levying collections from him.

Mr. Norton, to witness: Can you explain how it came about that you gave evidence in the Lower Court about Mr. Crole? You have made several statements in the Lower Court solely confined to Mr. Crole.

Mr. Branson: My Lord, I must take objection to this.

The Chief Justice: I have ruled that Mr. Norton can ask anything that is in the witness's own deposition.

The question having been put to the witness, he said—I do not know how it came about that I gave a statement in the Lower Court respecting Mr. Crole.

Mr. Norton: Can you explain how you came to give the evidence about Mr. Crole that you did in the Lower Court?

The Chief Justice: I rule against you there, Mr. Norton. I have ruled that you may put any questions as to anything a witness said in his deposition. He was merely a witness for the prosecution, and the prosecution is now charging the Zemindar and others with dacoity. I have now to try the question of the dacoity—nothing else.

Mr. Branson: I have all along abstained from introducing Mr. Crole's name into the case. I have put this witness in the box because I thought if I did not call him they would have called him. If they are going to put in his deposition they must examine him on it.—*Mail.*

THE FRENCH AND THE CHINESE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Canton to a Shanghai paper at the end of March, says:—

"We have received very bad news here from Tonking, and it is firmly believed that the renewal of hostilities between France and China is a sure thing. Some of the 'know-alls' pretend that peace was never made with a view of its lasting perpetually, but simply to allow China to get over from clads and lots of war material, machinery, etc., so as to renew the conflict on better terms. As soon as the veteran Peng Yu-lin is satisfied that the coast defences of other provinces are in a satisfactory condition, he will resume his post on the banks of the Chu Kiang, where he can strengthen his position, and the barriers still unremoved, will prove so much work already done. It will be argued that the French are unreasonable, and are not amenable to the benevolent means that have been put in practice to appease them, and must, therefore, be dealt with in a rigorous manner, and be made to feel the superior power of the Empire. It is said that the French are erecting fortifications within the Chinese boundary, and the guns are all laid towards Lungchow. The French are also said to be preparing for an advance on Lungchow very shortly, and means are being taken to prevent a surprise. The Imperial Commissioner Teng, and the Acting Governor of Kuangsi-Li, are both on the spot superintending all defensive works with diligenes and sagacity. The French have strengthened their frontier defences in a very extraordinary manner, and they have greatly increased the number of their troops and guns, as if to take the intiative without delay.

A FRENCH TRIAL FOR MURDER.

THE trial of Euphrasie Mercier for the murder of her mistress, Mdlle. Elodie Menetret, of Villemonble, has commenced at the Seine Assizes. The case has excited much interest, and as it is expected to last for two or three days, it may be well to call to remembrance the leading facts. The accused is 67 years of age. She is the daughter of a cotton spinner in the Department of the Nord. On his death he left a fortune of 400.000f. to be divided among his five children. Euphrasie, as the eldest, continued to carry on the factory. The Revolution of 1848, however, broke out. There was a stagnation in trade and the business was ruined. After bankruptcy Euphrasie came to Paris, where for 15 years she led a miserable existence. She was in succession nashier in a restaurant, dressmaker, and shop-little money, and with it she opened two shops for making and selling shoes. In 1875 she removed her business to the Boulevard Haussmann, where she invited two sisters and a brother to stay with her But in her new house she did not succeed. She fell into arrears with her landlord and was driven out. She then went to Bois-Colombes, where she made a small income by lace-marking, which, with the assistance she had from charitable funds, just enabled her to escape dying of hunger. Her misery came under the notice of a benevolent lady, who took her customers in the Boulevard Haussmann. Mdlle. Menetret belonged to a respectable family, and had received an excellent education. She had been thrown young and without protectors into the midst of the temptations of Paris, and there she fell, without, however, losing all the money she had inherited. She had two lovers in succession, both of whom gave her an allowance.

At the time Euphrasie Mercier was dismissed by Madame de Rasskouska, Mdlle. Menetret was 45 years of age, and had property of the value of about 80,000f. She had just bought a small property at Villemomble, to which she meant to retire. There she intended to live with her mother, which they did. She then had prepared a document which stated that in consideration of the payment of 1,800f. a year her mistress had let her house to her, and a receipt stating that 4,200f. had been paid for the furniture, and one year's rent in advance. She at the same time contrived to sell her mistress's silver and dresses and to draw her dividends. In the month of August 1883, she went to Luxembourg, taking with her the papers belonging to her mistress. She called there on M. Raussonet, a notary, to whom she introduced herself as Elodie Menetret. Personating her mistress, she wished a general power of attorney to be drawn up in favour of her friend Sophie Mercier, Sophie being her second name. The notary said, two witnesses were necessary. With some trouble a musician and a hairdresser were found prepared to give their evidence. The document was prepared, and Euphrasie returned with it to Paris. She now ventured to draw the advances made to Menetret by her former lovers, and to sell the securities which bore the name of the holder. She realized in this way 40,000f, which she invested in other securities.

She was engaged in improving the property at Villemonble when she had a letter from an illegitimate son of her brother named Alphonso Chateauneuf. He was a deserter from the French army, who had been long in America, but who had returned to Europe, and he now announced that he was in Belgium. On hearing from her nephew she set out for Brussels and brought him to Villemonble. This was in July 1885. He was very much surprised to find his aunt in such good circumstances. He suspected her story, and his suspicions were confirmed by papers he found in a drawer which he examined one day in his aunt's absence. When his aunt spoke to him of selling the property he suggested that the purchaser should be bound not to plant trees on the lawn, and she replied that if they dug there they might find human remains, as it had been a cemetery, and they might accuse her. Chateauneuf had come to the conclusion that the body of Menetret was buried in the garden. He suggested that his aunt should pay him 25,000f., but she remained deaf to his proposal. He then returned to Brussels, whence he sent an account of his discoveries to the police in Paris. An examination was made of the garden, and the charred remains of a woman were found buried in it. Among them was one false tooth and a small fragment of gold with which another tooth had been stopped. The books of the dentist of Menetret were then examined, and it was found that in 1857 she had a false tooth, and that in 1871 one of her decayed teeth had been stopped with gold. In the room of the house occupied by her the fireplace showed traces that it had been used for burning a large quantity of animal matter.

Euphrasie Mercier was then taken into custody. She denied that she had had any connexion with the disappearance of her mistress, who, she says, is still living, but whose address she cannot give. Chateauneuf is to be examined for the defence, and will receive a safe conduct permitting him, although a deserter, to come to France.

THE BOKHARIOT ENVOYS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE *Nouveau Temps* gives some details of the *personnel* of the Bokhariot Embassy staying in St. Petersburg last month :—

"The chief of the Embassy, Astankoul, the Beg of Shairisalz, is President of the Council of State, and is accompanied by two governors of districts, two captains and a secretary. He is descended from an ancient and aristocratic Bokhariot family. His father, Abaz, who died at close on one hundred years of age, had served under six Emirs, and was latterly Prime Minister. The Beg himself has for a long time been possessed of great influence over his compatriots; and has often, we are told, persuaded them from their revolutionary plans and projects. He was a young man when he first attracted the attention of the Emir Nasr Ulla Khan, who made him governor, or Beg of Ghijdiran, (*sic*) which province he changed completely for the better in a few years. The Emir Muzafr Khan was struck by the improvement in Astankoul's charge, and did not delay his promotion to a yet more important post—the Governorship of Zia-ud-din—close to Russian Central Asia. By his wisdom and moderation Astankoul steered clear of all complications with the foreigners; and thanks to the unbounded confidence which the Emir reposed in him, was sent with every embassy that was despatched from Bokhara to Russia. In 1881 he went to Tashkend to communicate to the Governor-General of Turkistan the deep sorrow of the Emir and his people at the news of the tragic death of their protector the Emperor Alexander. He also went to Samarcand, bearing the Emir's expressions of good will towards Generals Kauffman, Tchernaieff and Rosenbach. At present, as has already been said, he is Governor of the most flourishing province of the Khanate, and holds at the same time the most important political post in the land—that of President of the Council of State.

His propularity with the people is wonderful. He is

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

THE announcement received through Reuter this afternoon that tenders have been invited in London for a 3 per cent. sterling loan to the Government of India for £6,000,000, comes somewhat unexpectedly. People were prepared for the issue of a 2½ million loan by the definite statement in the budget, but while the tabular figures foreshadowed the possibility of larger borrowings being necessary, there was nothing to indicate the likelihood of such a large amount being suddenly placed on the market without previous warning. The measure is a bold one from several points of view. In the first place, the sum to be issued is considerably larger than the financial advisers of Government have hitherto put down as the amount which would be absorbed by the London market annually without injury to the credit of the country; and on the other hand it may be practically taken as a declaration on the part of the Indian Government that they consider the question of exchange can ultimately be faced and a remedy found. As regards the first consideration we think there need be little cause for anxiety. At the minimum rate fixed of £86 per centum, which is equivalent to borrowing at 3½ per cent. per annum at par, we quite anticipate the full amount will be subscribed; indeed, we are rather inclined to agree with the views put forward in some quarters that Indian sterling securities would find more favor in Europe were there more of them, so as to create an important market. The exchange quotation however carries much greater uncertainty with it. A very widespread hope—we cannot call it belief—prevails even in well-informed financial circles that something is bound to be done in the long run to rehabilitate the exchangeable value of the rupee, but as to what that something is to be no one outside of the ranks of the pronounced bi-metallists is prepared to hazard a definite opinion. In the meantime there can be no question that every pound borrowed in gold must in the existing state of things add to the adverse influences which Exchange has to contend against. A temporary firmness, possibly a slight recovery, takes place in the value of the rupee for a few days or weeks consequent on the diminution or suspension for a time of the Council drawings; but not only is the capital liabilty in gold established, but the annual sum to be paid in interest goes on increasing. The loan now announced for instance adds £180,000, or nearly 25 lakhs of rupees to the amount to be remitted annually, and if a similar addition to the Council drawings has to be made every year, the time is not far distant when the present system of liquidating the Home charges will prove impracticable. The one favorable feature in connection with the operation is the probability that a large proportion of the loan will be expended on railways. Even frontier and strategic lines will in time assist to develope the resources of the country, but were the sum to be expended in the construction of famine or trade railways we should consider even a larger loan a distinct advantage. In the making of such a line as the Nagpore Bengal for instance, which the Chamber of Commerce has so consistently advocated, the commercial public would be well satisfied to see heavy sterling liabilities incurred, as the return to the country would fully counterbalance the disadvantages. In a note on the Wheat production of the Central Provinces just issued by Government, the following paragraph shows how urgently the line is required both for famine prevention and trade purposes:—

There is moreover reason to believe that this figure would have been very greatly exceeded had the Chhattisgarh Division been furnished with only moderately good trade communications. At present the line called the Chhattisgarh Railway ends just within the margin of this tract and 42 miles from its principal market, Raipur. During the dry months, a temporary market springs up at the termination of the line, for the receipt and despatch of the grain, which is then borne to the railway on a stream of vehicles which the district can muster or which the freights can tempt from Nagpur and Bhandara. But as soon as the rains commence cart traffic stops. The railway is then separated from Raipur by the unbridged rivers which are frequently not fordable for many days together; the market at its termination is closed and deserted, and traffic ceases almost entirely till cart traffic can recommence, which is not till the beginning of December. Ending as it does in no permanent mart, the railway depends in very great measure for its traffic on the extent to which it can communicate with Raipur, and until it is extended to Raipur, it can derive no benefit in the way of monsoon traffic from the stores of grain which may exist there.

In the usual commercial telegrams from home of Saturday's date there is nothing of an exciting character. Cotton in Liverpool continued firm, with a large business passing, but other produce was unaltered, and the Stock Exchange prices as reported by Reuter were unmoved.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Inc	Rs.	8,52,894
Do. do. Branches	Dec	„	1,48,670
Other Deposits	Inc	„	4,91,577
Government Securities	Inc	„	3,733
Loans	Inc	„	18,89,194
Bills Discounted	Inc	„	84,234
Cash with other Banks	Dec	„	6,30,252
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec,	„	1 07,051

These figures exhibit the cause of the advance in the Bank rate on Thursday last. The Cash Balance only shows a decrease of one lakh, but trade requirements are actually increased by nearly 14 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—The state of the market to-day has been most irregular and unsettled, as without any definite apparent cause rates have dropped fully 1-16d. during the day and 3-32d. since Saturday. Rates opened on the basis of 1s. 5 2-32d. for demand Bank Bills, but with absolutely no private bills offering, and some enquiry for remittance it soon became less a matter of rate than finding a bank willing to draw. At the close 1s. 5 19-32d. is quoted for ready, but it is quite nominal, and for the monsoon months Bank telegraphic is only quoted at 1s. 5 7-6d. The news of the sterling loan announced in London came too late to exercise any effect on business beyond the fact that the banks after hearing of it preferred to abstain from further operations. It is very likely we think to induce a firmer tone; in fact, at the pace we were going, a reaction would have been probable at an early date under any circumstances.

We quote the following as closing rates for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 14-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 9-16d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d.	„
Credits „ „	„ 1s. 5 25-32d.	„
Francs „ „	„ 1·37½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with little doing, Fours settling down to Rs. 97⅛, while Fours-and-a-half recovered to Rs. 101½.

SHARES maintain a quiet but fairly steady front. In Spinning Mills we observe an advance of Rs. 2½ in Jairaz Balloo and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, but Oriental are Rs. 2½. Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Queen Rs. 7½, per share lower.

COTTON has been firm with a fairly good enquiry. Business, however, is mainly confined to ready parcels, as sellers now show a decided indisposition to contract for future delivery of almost any description. Prices are practically unaltered. Good Dholleras we call Rs. 178 to Rs. 180, Fine Rs. 193 to Rs. 196.

WHEAT is scarcely so strong either ready or forward. Sellers are still averse to making extensive contracts for future dolivery, but ready parcels are here and there easier to buy. We quote:—

	Ready all March.
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3-3 Rs 4-2-6 per cwt
No. 1 do.	„ 4-2-0 Rs 4 1 at Rs. 1-6
Do. Club Delhi	„ 3-14-6 per cwt.
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-14-0 „
Hard Red	„ 3-11-0 „

SEEDS are quiet, Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-5; Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-9 per cwt. railway terms.

FREIGHTS are a shade steadier. A ready steamer has been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 20s. and another not before 15th May loading at 20s. 6d. U. K. or Continent. Ready rates are:—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 21s. 3d.	17s. 6d.
Open Charter	„ 20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	„ 20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	„ 20s.	
Antwerp	„ 20s to 21s. 3d.	
Genoa	„ 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	„ 28s. 9d. to 29s. 6d. at 2s.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Sirdhana 1,972 tons, Capt. J. B. Mackay, sailed yesterday for Galle and Calcutta in ballast.

THE s.s. Laleham, 1,299 tons, Capt. G Elliott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Posserdon, 2,509 tons, Capt. G. Doucich, sailed yesterday for Aden and Trieste with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Abergeldie, 1,878 tons, Capt. Jas. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (3rd April), in ballast. She is consigned to the Captain.

The s.s. Cleveland, 1,401 tons, Capt. W. Dobinson arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (25th March), with a cargo of 2,444 tons, coal. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. Saint Bernard, 1,447 tons, Capt. O. R. Young, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Liverpool (3rd April), with a cargo of 2,164 tons coal, and two passengers. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. Cambodia, 1,968 tons, Capt A. Wildgoose, sails to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. G. W. Bird, Lt. M. A. Kerr, Lt. C. L. Crutchley, Mr. J. Nusserwanjee, and Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee.

THE s. s. Victoria, 2,207 tons, Capt. W. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Liverpool (3rd April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Jennings and infant, Mrs. Blackburn and infant, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Kemverthy, Misses H. and P. Pirie. She is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
3RD MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Eden Hall	2033	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	H J	Ralli Bros.
„ Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Mamelukе	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Khiva	1509	Bason	...	P. & O. Co.
„ Beresford	1414	W. Howell	..	.....
„ Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Hornhead	1647	Thompson	..	Heyn & Co.
„ Inchmaree	1287	Major	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar	..	.....	..	.....
„ Clan Forbes	...	Tait	...	.....

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Liverpool.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.
3	Abergeldie (s)	Murray	Tyne.
	Cleveland (s)	Jobinson	West Hartlepool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Laleham (s)	Elliott	Kurrachee.
	Posseidon (s)	Doucich	Aden and Trieste.
	Sirdhana (s)	Mackay	Galle and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Cambodia, for Amsterdam.
„ Laleham, for Kurrachee.
„ Possei on, for Aden and Trieste.
„ Java, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Europa, for Naples and Messina.
„ Victoria, for New York, Boston & Philadelphia.

CALCUTTA.
April.
ARRIVALS.
23 Benan ..... London, Jan. 16.
Arratoon Apcar (s)..Mactavish ..Hongkong, Apr. 13
Ville de Marseilles..Millot ..Bourbon, March 27
29 G Troy ..... Mansen ..London, Jan. 26.
John Davis ..... Maguire
DEPARTURES.
April 29.—Barques Berryer and Sophia Joakim.

MADRAS.
April.
ARRIVALS.
28 Abington (s) ..... Cardiff.
29 Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.
Ann Millicent ..... Rumoo Ayre.
30 Clan Macpherson (s) ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.
FROM HULL.
Rialto, s—673 bundles and 75 pieces wood boards and planks, Abba Esau; 500 drums oil, N Surufally
FROM ANTWERP.
Rialto, s—2 cases cotton trouserings, J Hoosa Soomar; 22 cases sardines, M Neveu and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
China s—6 cases oil, Bapty Bros.
California s—1 case chintzy, J Soares.
City of khios s—2 cases, serge, United Merchants Co.
Britania s—10 cases colour, E Esoobji.
Clan Graham s—1 case oilk works, A K Hoosanally.
FROM HUMBERG.
Liscard. 5 cases watches, United Merchants Co.
FROM LONDON.
Laleham s—12 cases corks, B Nusserwanji; 5 cases medicines, N Moojee; 50 drums oil, C Julaibhoy: 1 case spectacles and optical instruments, cassum abba.
Liscard s—31 cases oilmanstores, W Esajee; 2 pakage stationery, N Cumroodin.
FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Murray, s—15 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.
Clan Sinclair s—2 cases medicines, T Bhanji.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE-SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.
No. 74, Abdool Rahman Street.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case. Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 23, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

PEBBLES *VERSUS* GLASS.
DR. JULES in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive; they are glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass.' By such lenses Dr. Jules plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For Perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.
Old Bond Street, London, Calcutta, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 13, Marine-str

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE—April 20, at Mysore Territory, the wife of W A Allardice, of a son.
MALTBY—April 23, at "Stagbrook," Peermaad, Travancore, the wife of C J Maltby, of a daughter.
SNEYD—May 1, at the Albany, Nungumbaukum, the wife of J A P Sneyd, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—April 24, at Taraghur, Archibald Douglas, the infant son of Quarter-master J S and Mrs Cameron, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 5½ months.
RUSTOMJEE—April 27, at 18, Cowringhee Road, Calcutta, Rustomjee, son of Mr C M Rustomjee and grandson of Mr Manockjee Rustomjee, aged 12 years, 11 months and 18 days.
SMALLER—April 26, at the Madras General Hospital Richard Smaller, the Madras Agent of the Nilgiri Tonga Company, aged 56 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

THE inquiries of the Finance Committee have begun at Simla. These, it is understood, are preliminary to investigations which will be conducted at the head-quarters of the local Governments in consultation with the heads of departments. Before starting on tour the Committee will have in their possession evidence of some value in the replies of the Chambers of Commerce and of other local bodies to their recent circular; at the provincial capitals they will take also the evidence of people who desire to lay their views before them. The scope of the inquiry, though plainly defined in the instructions, is quite wide enough, if the Committee so will it, to admit of a large body of valuable evidence being collected. Some subjects are specifically excluded from the inquiry, and though many tongues may burn to tell of them—of the too great outlay, for instance, which has been incurred and sanctioned for military purposes—no good purpose would be served by forcing such matters upon the unwilling attention of the Committee. Imperial departments which have been already the subject of special revision are excluded from the enquiry, and as the army was recently the subject of inquiry by a highly competent Commission, it will not be feasible now to raise the question whether our military establishment is not too costly for our necessities as well as for our means. It is to be hoped, however, that within the limits laid down in the terms of their appointment, and with due regard to the fact that they are expected to report before the end of the present financial year, the Committee will not aim at greatly restricting the dimensions of the inquiry. No high hopes, it is true, are entertained as regards the practical result of the inquiry; but the almost certain abandonment of the Parliamentary inquiry in London has given a new interest and a new importance to the Finance Committee of India, and the Committee themselves may have much to do in determining whether or not these expectations shall be disappointed. There is no longer reason to speak of the inquiry—as it was spoken of in the first instance—as a purely departmental inquiry. The circular to the Chambers of Commerce, which we published a few days ago, indicated that the Committee mean to take some of the more influential representatives of public opinion into their confidence. This is so far encouraging, and we may take it for granted that they will get candid advice from the people to whom they have thus had recourse. The fact that it is for the reduction of expenditure will not render the Chamber less ready to give the Committee the benefit of their advice, though it is true that Chambers of Commerce are usually more ready to point out how public money may be spent for the public good than how it may be saved. If the Government desire to learn where and to what extent a department is extravagantly worked, they would scarcely get the best evidence on the subject from the department exclusively. Departmental opinion on such matters may at least be checked with advantage by the opinion of business men outside. It would, for example, scarcely occur to the employés of the High Courts that the staff of their departments might in more ways than one be made as efficient as it now is at somewhat less cost. But this is one of many matters of a similar kind on which Chambers of Commerce and unofficial witnesses generally would have no occasion for reticence.

It is fair to the Committee to admit that they have been somewhat prematurely judged. The assumption prevails, as our correspondence columns have shown, that while they will be courageously economical in reducing establishments at the lower end, they will be timid in recommending reductions in high places. Criticism of this kind is the almost inevitable incident of every attempt at retrenchment in India. We last heard it when the Government issued their famous resolution in April of last year; we shall hear it again whenever the Government are under the necessity of urging economy in the departments. But much of it is not a little thoughtless. Many of the larger salaries, which are so often pointed out as fit subjects for reduction, are fixed by covenant, and so long as contracts are binding, it is not easy to see how the hands even of economising committees can be laid upon them. On the whole we think it will be better not to vote the Committee useless until some part at least of its work is in sight. It has not yet gone through the preliminary process of scheduling reductions which it deems *prima facie* desirable. Upon these it will confer with the local Governments and with local witnesses before it definitely adopts them, and we shall be surprised it it limit its first recommendations, as some have too confidently prophesied, to modest and disappointing programme of chuprassie economies. Our chief fear, indeed, is that the Committee, or at any rate the Supreme Government, will be only too ambitious in their retrenchments. The revision of the provincial assigaments is a much larger process than any that was contemplated in the retrenchment circular of last year, and its consequences may be larger than some of us can anticipate without misgiving. We are aware that a revision of the provincial contracts does not necessarily mean all the woful things that some have found in the phrase. These contracts may be revised without a resumption by the Supreme Government of any of the sources of revenue assigned to the Provincial Governments by the successive arrangements of 1871, 1877, and 1882. The declaration of the objects of the Committee, which is contained in the Circular of the 24th of March, gives no hint at anything of the kind being in contemplation. This is a fact worth noting, though it does not shut out the possibility of large plans of resumption by the Supreme Government. The instructions to the Committee are to direct their attention, in the first instance, to the arrangements made between the Government of India and the local Governments as to the control of most branches of the revenue and most of the spending departments. Except so far as they have already been enquired into, the Imperial Departments will also be included in the investigation. The Committee will enquire into the working of each of these heads of expenditure, examining whether in any of them certain salaries can be curtailed, certain offices amalgamated or abolished, the number of officials reduced, and contingent expenditure diminished.

The announcement that the Finance Committee would be entrusted with the revision of the Provincial contracts has been interpreted as a monition that the revenues placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments would be largely curtailed, Contingent upon this, it has been feared, would be a reduction of the resources available for local requirements, so that various schemes of public utility would have to be put upon the long finger. Fewer roads would be constructed, fewer bridges made, fewer schools would be built, and there was a danger lest local improvements generally should be checked in all directions. The anticipation was perhaps a little too gloomy in some respects. That part of the work of local administration which is dependent upon cesses and local rates—upon the road cess in Bengal for instance—cannot be affected by any change in the relations between Imperial and Provincial finance. And—unless the Supreme Government depart widely from the indications of their policy which have been given in this circular—we do not see how the resources at the disposal of the Provincial Governments' public works, education, and so on, will be seriously reduced. The Educational Administration, for instance, is one of the services assigned to the Provincial Governments. That department would not necessarily be stinted if some of its establishment charges were reduced, nor would roads and bridges necessarily fall into ruin if the Committee were to discover some method by which ten people in the Public Works Department could be made to do the work of twelve. This may seem an optimist view of the intentions of the Government. But if it does not represent the intentions of the Government it at least represents the imperative requirements of the public. The dangers of reducing the resources at the disposal of the Provincial Governments have been by no one more emphatically insisted upon than by Sir Rivers Thompson, who has seen in Bengal the harmful consequences of that starvation of the local budgets against which protests—premature protests as we hope they will prove—have been raised in all directions. Resources once resumed by the Supreme Government would not be as easily recovered; they would be too largely appropriated to the purposes of the Military department, the one department in which a reduction of expenditure is assumed to be impossible and beyond discussion.

THE native newspapers are not unanimous in sympathising with the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Many of them, it is true, speak of him as the innocent victim of English oppression. One makes a safe appeal to history to pronounce between him and his pursuers; another declares that his claims to Ranjeet Singh's private property is incontestable; a third is confident that the British *Raj* will repair the wrong it has done him; yet another finds in our treatment of him a foul blot upon the fame of British justice and mercy. There are amongst the vernacular press of India papers that must have spoken like this if they spoke at all upon the subject. In Bengal, for instance, this would be deemed the right line to take, whatever the merits of the controversy between the Maharajah and the British Government. But where the journalist has freed himself from the assumption that whatever the Government does must be wrong a more reasonable view of the matter has been taken. Some writers have recognized that Dhuleep Singh has to blame his own extravagance rather than the parsimony of the British authorities for the unpleasant predicament in which he finds himself. Thus we read in one of the native weeklies of Calcut a that "he forgot himself for a long period, plunged himself into extravagance, and shot more pheasants and rabbits than he had money to live with." It is true that the writer blames the Government for this, "because it did not make him a true and good Christian," as though this were to be done by a Downing Street *irade*, and as though, if it were possible, it would have enabled Dhuleep Singh to make both ends meet. Another Calcutta paper, not given to extenuate much when any sort of accusation can be made against the Government, evidently feels that he has small claims upon public sympathy. It reminds him that during his residence in England he would not even speak of India, and that he rather got annoyed if any one alluded to his native country. But the most candid estimate of his claims upon public sympathy is that which is formed by the *Indu Prakash*, which thus summarily dismisses his pretensions:—"We do not think the Maharajah was at all well-advised in the matter: but apart from that, the life he has so long led has of itself disentitled him to popular sympathy in India. He fondly imagined perhaps that people here would look upon him as a wronged man. But the question that people have been asking is—what did he do so many years in England for this country with such opportunities and wealth as he had, now that he asks them to pity him?" It is perhaps on the whole a kindness to him that he has not been permitted to land in India. The coldness of the British Government has given him grief; how much greater would have been the grief which the marked indifference of the Indian public would have caused him if he had witnessed it?

IT was understood when Dr. Henry Cook was appointed chairman of the Municipal Corporation a few months ago, that the appointment would be only for a short period, Dr. Cook meditating a journey to Europe at an early date. In view of his contemplated departure steps have already been taken for appointing his successor, and an endeavour has been made to secure the election of Dr. Thomas Blaney. It must be left for the Corporation to say if there is any other member of the body who is more fit to be put in nomination for the appointment. Dr. Blaney, however, is at present the only member whose name has been mentioned in the Corporation, and until he has been provided with a competitor his claims to it will be freely recognized. He has, it is true, strong views of his own as regards local sanitary policy, but he is an earnest promoter of the health of the city, a shrewd man of business, and an untiring worker. No member of the Corporation has done more than he to make the municipal institution of the city [illegible] for the promotion of sanitary enterprise. We have not heard that a competitor is in the field; but until one appears the Corporation may be sure that in electing Dr. Blaney they will elect a candidate with a high sense of municipal duty, who will spare no pains to fill the post to the advantage of the city.

A MADRAS GOVERNOR.*

Too little is known of the soldiers and statesmen who founded and consolidated the British Empire in India. At the end of their careers the *Government Gazettes* publish resolutions in their honour, and meetings are held to raise subscriptions to erect their statues in the Presidency capitals, or build institutions bearing their names. Their good work may promote the welfare of millions of men for centuries, but fifty years after their death their names, if not quite forgotten, are but indistinctly connected with their triumphs in peace and war. So it is with the subject of the present memoir. Sir Thomas Munro was referred to in the House of Commons as a man "than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier." This high praise is proved by the facts of his life, as related in Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's memoir, to be not unwarranted, and yet Sir Thomas Munro is sometimes confused with his namesake, Sir Hector Munro, Commander-in-Chief at Madras in 1780, just as Mountstuart Elphinstone is sometimes confused with Lord Elphinstone.

Thomas Munro was born at Glasgow in 1761. Having obtained a cadetship of Infantry in Madras he landed in India in the beginning of 1780, and did not return to his native country until he had completed more than twenty-seven years' service. The life of a subaltern seems to have been much harder then than it is now. Munro began life on the pay of a cadet of infantry, which only amounted to eight pagodas, or about £3 a month. "He was three years in India before he was master of any other pillow than a book or a cartridge pouch; his bed was a 'piece of canvas stuck on four cross sticks,' and the greater part of his journeys he had to make on foot; the only horse he possessed being so old that he was always obliged to walk two-thirds of the way." The first period of Munro's service in India was one of the most stirring epochs in the history of British India. In the year in which Munro landed in India, Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic, and in September of the same year he forced Colonel Baillie to surrender. In the three years of constant war that followed this severe disaster, Munro was continually engaged in active service under Sir Hector Munro and Sir Eyre Coote. From 1790 to 1792 he was again engaged in active service in the war against Tippoo. In 1792 he was appointed one of Captain Read's military assistants in the civil administration of the Baramahal, a part of the territory ceded by Tippoo to the Company, and for the rest of his life was, with two exceptions, always employed in a civil capacity. He distinguished himself so much by his administrative ability in the Baramahal, that, after the final overthrow and death of Tippoo, he was appointed Collector of the newly-annexed district of Canara. The damp relaxing climate of the country did not agree with him, and after sixteen months, during which he settled the land revenue on principles that have been followed in all subsequent arrangements, he was glad to be appointed in the end of 1800 principal Collector of the Ceded Districts, which had just then been given over by the Nizam to the Company. Thus for the third time he was appointed to the congenial task of pacifying newly annexed territory. In the Ceded Districts, as in Canara, Munro showed great administrative ability, both in the suppression of disorder and in the settlement of the land revenue. He was a determined supporter of the ryotwar method of settlement, which he vigorously defended with his pen against the supporters or the zemindari system. Several long extracts from his minutes on this subject are quoted at the end of the volume before us, which show that he was a powerful opponent in argument. The ryotwar system that he established in the Ceded Districts during his seven years' residence in that district was changed temporarily soon after his departure, but, after other systems had been tried unsuccessfully for eight years, it was ultimately found necessary to revert to the ryotwar settlement instituted by Colonel Munro. There is little doubt that Munro took the right side in the controversy between the supporters of the two rival methods of land settlement. "Upwards of three quarters of a century," Sir Alexander Arbuthnot remarks in his memoir, "have elapsed since the commencement of this controversy. During that period the two rival systems have had an ample trial, and it cannot be said that the result has been adverse to Munro's views. The latest public utterance on the subject is contained in the Report of the Indian Famine Commissioners, who contrast the position of the Bombay and Madras ryots as 'independent landholders' possessing a 'tenure as secure and simple as can well be conceived' with that of the 'tenant of the north, often holding his land at a rack-rent and with no permanent interest in the land,' and who state that they 'have received a large amount of evidence, remarkable in its weight and unanimity to the effect that in the Bengal province the relations of landlord and tenant are in a specially unsatisfactory condition'!" In 1807 Munro resigned his appointment in the Ceded Districts and went home.

After spending six years on furlough he returned to India. Thirty-five years ago he had landed at Madras a penniless subaltern with his head full of bright visions of the future. Very different was his position now in 1814. He had become a distinguished man, and just before leaving Scotland he married a beautiful and accomplished wife, whose picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence may still be seen in the drawing-room of the Government House at Madras. Accordingly he was now a centre of attraction to Madras society. This distinction had its drawbacks. A letter that he wrote home a fortnight after his arrival shows that the regulations laid down by custom on the subject of calling were no more sensible in the beginning of the century than they are at present. "I have been attending," he tells his home correspondent, "to nothing but visits. The first operation on landing is for the stranger to visit all married people whether he knows them or not. Bachelors usually first call on him. Then his visits are returned. Then his wife visits the ladies, and altogether there is such calling and gossiping and driving all over the face of the country in old hack chase in the heat of the day, that I can hardly believe myself in the same place, where I used in former times to come quietly without a single formal visit." Three years after his return to Madras, Munro greatly distinguished himself as a military commander in the Second Mahratta war. He commanded in the Southern Mahratta country with the rank of brigadier-general, captured Shulapur, and subjugated the surrounding country. Mr. Canning, when he moved in the House of Commons a vote of thanks to the army and its commanders, referred to Munro in the highest terms of praise. "This gentleman," he said, "whose occupations for some years must have been rather of a civil and administrative than of a military nature, was called early in the war to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than five or six hundred men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subjugated by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him or taken by assault on his way, and, at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving everything secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by a minute and extended commentary." In 1818, ill-health compelled Munro to relinquish his military and civil appointments in the Southern Mahratta Country, and in the following year he sailed home with his wife. But before he had been many weeks in Europe he was appointed to the Governorship of Madras, which he held until his death in 1827. In the Burmese war, which commenced in 1824, Munro's energy in furnishing from Madras troops, ships, boats, transport, bullocks, and supplies was so conspicuous that at the end of the war he received the thanks of the Court of Directors for the "alacrity, zeal, perseverance, and forecast which he so signally manifested and throughout the course of the late war contributing all the available resources of the Madras Government towards bringing it to a successful termination." Munro's long and useful career was now drawing to a close. In the summer of 1827 he went to visit the Ceded Districts, where, a quarter of century before, he had given such strong evidence of his administrative capacity. There he was unfortunately attacked by cholera, which brought his useful career to a sudden termination. His death was much lamented throughout the Madras Presidency, where, both among natives and Europeans, he was loved and respected.

The *Madras Government Gazette*, on receipt of the news of Sir Thomas Munro's death, referred to "his sound and vigorous understanding, his transcendant talents, his indefatigable application, his intimate acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the native soldiers and inhabitants generally, his patience, temper, facility of access and kindness of manner" as his chief claims to distinction. Most of these characteristics are very clearly and abundantly seen in the interesting collection of his minutes edited by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. In those minutes are contained Munro's opinions on a great variety of Indian questions, many of which are as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MANIFESTO BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MAY 3, NOON.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a Manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, in which he states that he has received conclusive assurances of sympathy from America and the Colonies with his Irish proposals. He criticises the conflicting views held by the seceding members of the Liberal party, and urges that concessions be made to the demands of the Irish, while England is free and strong, instead of yielding hereafter to terror. In conclusion, he points out the urgency of the Commons deciding whether Ireland should be allowed to manage her own affairs, the details of which, he believes, are capable of arrangement.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

SPEECH BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MAY 3, AFTERNOON.

The Royal Commission of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held a meeting to-day. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, as President, filled the chair, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the cordial response made by India and the Colonies, and said that the Executive Commissioners will be invited to thank their respective Governments. His Royal Highness said the Commission was under a deep obligation to the Viceroy and the Government of India and for the admirable organisation of the Revenue and Agricultural departments under the direction of Mr. Buck. The Viceroy, he said, would be invited to thank the Native Princes of India for their large contributions His Royal Highness then announced that an influential Committee had been formed, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, for the purpose of according an hospitable reception to the Indian visitors, and that a fund to this end is now being subscribed.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Great Powers are not satisfied with the reply sent by Greece to their Ultimatum, and require a more precise promise to disarm.

A NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Tenders are invited for a loan for the Government of India of six millions sterling at 3 per cent. The minimum rate will be 86.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, attended by Sir Cunliffe Owen, made an inspection of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on Saturday in detail. On entering the Indian section, H. R. H. was received by Mr. Buck, and before leaving H. R. H. expressed himself as highly gratified at the completeness of the arrangements and the splendour and value of the collection sent by the Government of India.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Redesdale.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The Bankruptcy Bill, which Mr. Ilbert will ask leave to introduce, will be based on the draft which was published in the *Gazette of India* and circulated for opinion last year; but he will adopt some important suggestions which have since been made by persons conversant with the working of the Insolvency law in the Presidency towns. It will, like last year's draft, follow generally the language and arrangement of Mr. Chamberlain's English Act, but much more of an official character will be given to the administration of Insolvent estates than was found possible or considered desirable in England; thus committees of inspection will be dispensed with, and it will be made clear that formal meetings of creditors are not to be summoned unless really required. The conduct of the administration will, except in very rare instances, rest with the Official Assignee, and not with the trustee appointed by the creditors.

The Bill will, like the present Insolvency Act, apply only to Presidency towns, and one or two other places, as Rangoon, and will leave the Mofussil generally under the operation of the Civil Procedure Code. But provision will be made for enabling up-country debtors to obtain the benefit of the Act in certain cases.

It is intended to move the Secretary of State to obtain from Parliament a confirming Act, giving the Indian measure the requisite extra-territorial operation.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

Saturday's London quotations are:—Mysore Gold Mining shares, £8-2-6; Ooregum, £1-12-6; Nundydroog, £2; Balaghat, £1-2-6; Glenrock, £0-8-9.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	...	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	...	71½
4½ " "	...	74½
3 " Consols for account	...	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	...	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	...	109½
Bar Silver	...	46

Arrival—Australasian.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 2.

10 p.m.	83·4

MONDAY, May 3.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	87·2
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	87·2

THE result of the recent examination of candidates for the office of solicitor of the High Court was made known yesterday. All the three candidates have failed.

THE General Officer Commanding the District left for Deolali on inspection duty yesterday. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his departure.

THE exertions of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhamad Munshi for the advancement of the interests of his co-religionists are meeting with gratifying success. His recent endeavours for securing the employment of Mahomedans in Government service have been very favourably received by H. E. the Governor, who has advised him to print a periodical catalogue of the names and qualifications of Mahomedans seeking employment in Government service, and to supply heads of Departments with a copy of it. Mr. Munshi has already printed and distributed forms of applications, and has secured a list of Mahomedan candidates, which he will publish shortly and renew it quarterly. Hence it is apparent that a field of public employment is open for Mahomedans if they wish to avail themselves of it.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry respecting the damage received by the British barque Natal, by striking on the Crocodile Rocks off the Cadrapalam Light on the 14th March, which was to have been opened yesterday, has been adjourned till to-day. The vessel is of 446 tons register, and belongs to Aberdeen, Mr. Alexander Tytler being the master. She struck on the rocks, whilst on a voyage from Colombo to Cochin, and was brought on after the accident to Bombay to be docked.

THE *Englishman* understands that Mr. T. De Burgh Miller, the manager of the Burdwan Raj, in addition to proceeding by a criminal prosecution against the editor and printer of the *Statesman* for libel, is about to institute a civil suit against the Paikparah Rajas as proprietors of the *Statesman*, and against Mr. Knight and Mr. Barlow, the editor and printer. The damages are laid at a lakh of rupees. The Hon. Burn Behary Kapur, the joint manager of the Raj, is also about to proceed by civil suit against the same persons on a similar charge.

THEEBAW'S late Commander has been sent from Rangoon to Akyab under a military escort. Seven wives, sixteen children, and eight followers accompany him. His complicity in the plot to burn Mandalay and murder all Europeans, besides his constant communication with rebels in arms against us, is established.

COLONEL H. V. RIDDELL, District Judge of Amritsar, will, it is announced, be appointed to officiate as additional Divisional Judge of the temporary Division to be shortly established at Hoshiarpur. Mr. G. J. M. Rennie, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, will relieve Colonel Riddell of the Amritsar District Judgeship. Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Divisional Judge, Ludhiana, has been granted privilege leave for two-and-a-half months, from the 16th of May.

No fewer than twenty-nine designs have been sent in for the Punjab Chief's School, in competition for the prize of Rs 2,000 offered by the Punjab Government. Judgment will be pronounced by a committee of experts; and the public will have an opportunity of inspecting the designs, next week, in the Lawrence Hall. The building, which is to cost some three lakhs, will be erected on the Mean Meer road beyond Government House.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has recommended to the Senate, the re-appointment of Mr. F. de H Larpent as Registrar of the University, for a further period of six months. "During his tenure of the office," remarks the local paper, "Mr. Larpent has done much towards placing the finances of the University on a proper footing, and it is fortunate that his services are still available."

A MEETING was held at Mooltan on the 27th instant, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. After the Deputy Commissioner had been voted to the chair, the proceedings were opened with an address by Rajah Jahandad Khan, and subscription lists were started. Upwards of Rs. 1,100 were subscribed before the meeting broke up; and it is expected that before the lists are closed, that sum will be more than double.

DR. C. R. STULPNAGEL will succeed the late Mr. Dick as Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle; Mr. T. C. Lewis officiating for Dr. Leitner as Principal of the Lahore Government College. Mr. F. Cope, Assistant Professor, will officiate as Professor in the College.

THERE are various estimates of the value of Charles MacGregor's services to India. The *Statesman*, for instance, says:—"While we regret sincerely that it is illness that compels Sir Charles to retire from India, it would be dishonest were we to pretend that we view his retirement as anything but a gain to the country. We know how unpopular is the expression of such views, but holding them with the strength of conviction, we cannot do otherwise than express them. We hope Sir Charles will speedily recover perfect health, but we never want to see him back in India."

A NEW use has been found for the great Bengal staple. According to the *Journal des Fabricants de Papier*, a material called asphalted jute is being largely employed in Germany for covering roofs, for isolating damp walls and floors, and for preventing bad odours from reaching apartments situated over stables, &c. It consists of strong jute cloth, coated with specially prepared asphaltum, and covered on each side with strong asphaltum coated paper. In order to obtain a very compact product, the whole is submitted to very strong pressure. The material can be used on farms for making tight reservoirs, in the construction of bridges, and in many other cases where there is need of a material that is at once strong, cheap, and impermeable. In India there should be a large demand for asphalted jute, not only for roofing, flooring, and paving, but for the making of tanks, indigo vats, boats, bridges, sheds, and racquet courts. We are supposing that the material stands heat as well damp, and that the addition of freight charges will not make its price prohibitive.

THE Bengal opium crop for 1884-85 was one of the best that has been known for many years. It appears that the rainfall was generally deficient in all the districts of the Behar Agency except Champarun, and that blight, caused by the damp and cloudy weather in February, did some harm to the crop north of the Ganges, especially in the Aliganj division. Some blight also appeared in the districts south of the Ganges, but it was soon checked by the appearance of a west wind. Throughout the Benares Agency the season was favourable, owing to the good rainfall in the monsoon being followed by fine weather in November and December, and again by favourable rain in January. The total quantity of land sown for cultivation in Behar was 445,726 bighas, an increase of 26,368 bighas over the previous year; but the produce at 70 per cent. consistence was only 55,802 maunds, a decrease of 3,758 maunds as compared with the previous year. In the Benares Agency the quantity of land held for cultivation was 475,195 bighas, an increase of no less than 60,268 bighas as compared with 1883-84. The produce also showed a large increase, being no less than 78,001 maunds, which was an increase of 10,964 maunds over that of the previous season. Taking the two Agencies together, there was an increase of 86,636 bighas in the area of land sown and of 14,722 maunds in the produce, the latter being larger than that of any previous year. This increase was entirely due to the Benares Agency, where, the outturn of the previous year having been large, and the prices paid for the opium high, owing to its good consistence, the cultivators all displayed an anxiety to grow the poppy instead of sugar-cane and cereals.

MME. ASTIE DE VALSAYRE, the female fencer who called out and fought Miss Shelby on the famous field of Waterloo because the latter had called her an idiot, is evidently prepared to go anywhere and do anything. She was one of the first persons who offered themselves to be inoculated by M. Pasteur, and she is now in communication with a Swedish doctor, who, it is said, freezes people into insensibility and restores them to perfect health, strength, and spirits after a year or two. Should Dr. Grusdlbach, the experimenter in question, refuse to freeze the eccentric lady, she announces her intention of proceeding with her former antagonist, Miss Shelby, to help M. de Brazza to civilise the Congo blacks.

AN incident of the recent Barrow election affords an illustration of the under-current of rivalry which is understood to subsist between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain. It will be remembered that on the unseating of Mr. David Duncan, on petition, Mr. Caine, a rabid Radical who held office under the last Liberal Ministry, and who was one of those left out in the cold at the last general election, presented himself as a candidate for Barrow. In his electoral address, he openly declared himself in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's Irish policy as opposed to that of Mr. Gladstone. "This confession on his part," writes a correspondent, "brewed a veritable storm in a teapot in the Liberal party, and it is doubtful whether even the historic 'tiff' between Achilles and Agamemnon produced a greater scare in the Greek camp than did Mr. Caine's defection from Mr. Gladstone among the good people who pin their faith to the Grand Old Man. The surprise and indignation were the more profound when Mr. Caine's position in the Liberal party was considered, for he had always been regarded as one of the most faithful of Mr. Gladstone's henchmen. It now, however, leaks out that the unsuspecting Caine had been quietly nobbled by the too-clever-by-half Mr. Chamberlain, and that, previous to going down to Barrow, Mr. Chamberlain had actually induced Mr. Caine to submit his electoral address to his approval and revision. The coming to light of this circumstance has caused great annoyance to the Gladstonians, and accounts for much of the animus they are now displaying towards the last popular Hardware Joe."

ONE of the most characteristic stories told about Mr. Forster turns on his whist-playing. Mr. Payn, the novelist, is an enthusiastic whist-player, while Mr. Forster only "joined in" when some one was wanted to make up a rubber. On one occasion they were partners, and Mr. Forster was playing execrably. For a time Mr. Payn kept his temper, as in the circumstances good players find it hard to do; but at last he broke down and things looked unutterable. His partner saw what was wrong and came to Mr. Payn's rescue. "Say anything you like," he said genially; "if you think it would relieve you, call me Buckshot;!"

LANDED property in England is depreciating at a rapid rate. An estate in the North Riding of Yorkshire, for which £12,500 was paid a few years ago, was offered for sale at Malton on Friday for £9,000, but the highest bid was only £7,000.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been suffering from rheumatism, and has consequently been unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

MR. NANDA LAL GHOSE, barrister-at-law, who has been staying in England for some time to conduct an appeal to the Privy Council, has got into hot water for his heresy in declaring in the course of a recent lecture on India that there is just now no one of his countrymen in England, who can, in theory or practice, be called a representative of India. The *Indian Mirror* is particularly indignant, and asks if another Ghose—namely, Lal Mohun—cannot be called a representative of India. "Do not the people of Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces, and Bengal," it asks, "unitedly recognize him as their spokesman in England? There is scarcely a native paper in India which does not support the opinions on Indian questions, expressed by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose in his speeches in England. Is not this fact alone a sufficient proof that, generally speaking, Mr. Lalmohun Ghoose is the recognised representative of the Indian people in London? We are afraid Mr. Nanda Lal is under the baneful influence of Sir Roper Lethbridge, under whose presidency he delivered his lecture, and hence we believe, his this sad misrepresentation of what is a well-known and admitted fact." Sir Roper Lethbridge is not to be envied. He is held responsible not only for his own sins, but for the delinquencies of his friends.

IF Mr. Labouchere had his way with the salaries of Ministers, it would be more profitable to be an officer of the City authorities than of the nation. Even as it is, the officials of the Corporation are well remunerated, and the raising of the salary of Sir William Charley, as Common Serjeant, from £2,000 to £2,500—an exercise of liberality which is thought worthy of Parliamentary attention—only places the former member for Salford more on an equality with several colleagues in municipal office. No less than fifteen City officials get more than a thousand a year. The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, who so long represented Marylebone, has a salary of £3,500. The Town Clerk, Sir John Monckton, husband of the Lady Monckton who is so well known on the stage, draws £3,000 from the City coffers. Mr. Malcolm Kerr, whose wit and sarcasm have made his name famous, gets £2,400 as Judge of the City of London Court. The Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Mr. Woodthorpe Brandon, is paid £2,000, the same as the Architect, Mr. Horace Jones. The Commissioner of Police gets £1,800; the Remembrancer and the Solicitor are paid £ ,500 each. The Registrar of the City of London Court and the Comptroller obtain £1 600 and £1,500, respectively; and the Head Master of the City of London School, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, draws £1,250. The Medical Officer of Health and the principal clerk to the Chamberlain each receive £1,200, and the clerk to the Lord Mayor gets £1,000. There are numerous other officials at from £500 to £900.

THE LATE EARL OF REDESDALE.

THE late Earl of Redesdale, whose death is announced in a Reuter's telegram, was nearly 81 years of age, having been born on September 9th, 1805. He was the son of John Mitford, first Lord Redesdale, by Lady Frances Percival, sixth daughter of the second Earl of Egmont. The late Earl was unmarried. His father was a distinguished lawyer, who, after having filled the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons in England, was, in 1802, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Redesdale of Redesdale in Northumberland. The first peer, who was younger brother to William Mitford, the historian of Greece, assumed the surname and arms of Freeman in 1809. His son, the late Earl of Redesdale, received his education at Eton and at New College, Oxford (B.A., 1825; M.A., 1828; hon. D.C.L., 1853). On the death of his father, Jan. 16, 1830, he succeeded him as Baron Redesdale. At the commencement of the session of 1851 he was elected Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, who had a short time previously resigned. Since that period he had exercised great influence over the Private Bill Legislation of the Upper House. One of his duties was to preside at the sittings of the Peers when Bills are passing through Committee of the whole House, and since 1851 he had rarely been absent from his place at the table. He was advanced to an earldom in Dec. 1876. His lordship had always taken a deep interest in religious questions. As a member of the Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce, he found himself unable to sign the report, having come to the conclusion that divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* are not allowed by the Divine Law under any circumstances. This view of the subject he vindicated in a pamphlet entitled "The Law of Scripture against Divorce," 1856. Previously to this he had published "Reflections on the Doctrine of Regeneration, and its connection with both Sacrements," 2nd edit. 1849; and "Observations on the judgment in the Gorham Case and the Way to Unity," 1850. In 1874 he published "Reasonings on some disputed points of Doctrine," and in 1875 he entered into a controversy with Cardinal Manning, in the columns of a daily newspaper, on Communion in both kinds. His Lordship strenuously opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, mainly on the ground that the consent of the Queen could not be given to such a measure, inasmuch as she had taken at her coronation an oath "to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging." With reference to this subject his lordship published a pamphlet entitled "Lord Macaulay on the Coronation Oath," 1869. Lord Redesdale took a prominent part in the debates on the Alabama Claims. He published in 1859 "Thoughts on English Prosody and Translations from Horace," and "Further Thoughts on English Prosody."

GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

THE heats this afternoon will be as follows:—

5-45 P.M., SCULLS.

Greenway *v.* Kirk.

6 P.M., FOURS.

Russell (stroke).		Chitty (stroke).
Ryrie.	*v.*	Gilbert.
Payne.		Burd'r.
Pease.		Macdonald.

6·15 P.M., DOUBLE SCULLS.

Gray (stroke).		Greenway (stroke).
Ward.	*v.*	Parmenides.

6·30 P.M., DOUBLE SCULLS.

Arthur (stroke).	Russell (stroke).	Chitty (stroke).
Payne	*v.* Kirk	*v.* Street.

Jolly boats will be in attendance to take competitors off to the raft. It is particularly requested that crews will be punctual.

THE MEAT SUPPLY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meat supply at Mahableshwar this year is very poor and insufficient. After 8 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes even before that hour, no mutton can be had in the market. The complaint is general on all sides as regards the inferior quality of the meat. Whereas in past years good mutton used to sell at the rate of 8 lbs. per rupee, it now sells dear, besides being very inferior in quality. Although there are five butchers' stalls put up to auction every year, and no one butcher is allowed to have more than two stalls at a time, the butchers this year seem to have combined and monopolised the sale of mutton as if a single man had bid for all the stalls. For want of competition among them, the purchasers are entirely at their mercy. The quality of mutton now sold in the bazaar is so inferior, and the price so high, that the messman of the Mahableshwar Club, one of the two Parsee Hotel proprietors, and some private families, daily obtain their supply of fresh mutton all the way from Panchgani, in spite of the hitherto common boast of the Mahableshwar visitors to get their mutton and vegetable supplies always on the spot and at very cheap rates. The present license holders should be compelled to keep on hand a sufficient quantity of good mutton to meet the general want of the visitors, and should distinctly be given to understand that their licenses will be cancelled if they fail to do so.—Yours, &c.,

Mahableswar, May 2. A VISITOR.

THE *STATESMAN* DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge brought by Mr. Thomas de Burgh Miller, one of the Joint Managers of the Burdwan Raj, against Mr. Robert Knight, Editor, and Mr. David Barlow, Printer, of the *Statesman* newspaper, for defamation, was called on at 12-30 p.m.

Mr. M. P. Gasper and Mr. Avetoom, barristers, instructed by Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. F. Barrow, Attorney, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Barrow said that he had been instructed to apply for a postponement. The summons had only been issued on the 19th instant, and served two days afterwards, He had at once applied to the complainant's solicitors for a postponement, on the ground that it was utterly impossible that evidence could be got together in so short a time. The first alleged defamatory article appeared on the 11th instant, and there was very little time between its appearance and the issue of the prosecution. It was impossible too to conduct a defence sufficiently in so short an interval or even to receive the necessary instructions; and he therefore asked, as a matter of pure justice to the defendants, that there should be a sufficiently long postponement to enable the defence to be got up. He would suggest a month, considering the character of the accusations.

Mr. Gasper objected to any postponement. The summons had been served on the accused some days ago, and the defendants, before publishing defamatory matters of the sort, should have been well prepared to have proved them. Formal evidence would in the first instance have to be given in respect to certain matters which would probably occupy the attention of the Court all that afternoon. In the next place it was not clear whether the Magistrate would himself try the case or commit it to the Sessions, supposing a *prima facie* case was made out. There was no reason, therefore, why the case should not at once be proceeded with, especially when it was considered that the complainant's business and avocations were all out of Calcutta, and it was a hardship to him to come down to Calcutta and attend to the prosecution.

The Magistrate intimated that he had looked most carefully through the complaint in the case, and thought that the case was certainly one with which he should not deal, as it appeared to him to be eminently a case for a jury to decide. As far as the postponement went he was not disposed to grant it, as if Mr. Barrow could not go on at once or was not prepared to do so, adjournments could be applied for and cross-examination of the witnesses reserved. He did not see how it would benefit the defence if the hearing was adjourned for a week. The prosecution could go on now, and any witnesses could be reserved for the purposes of cross-examination; if he thought a postponement necessary, he would certainly grant one, but he did not think there were any grounds for one at present.

Mr. Gasper then opened the case for the prosecution at some length. After detailing complainant's position in the Burdwan Raj, and stating who the defendants were, he stated that he took it as a matter of course, of which there could be no doubt, that the matters contained in the articles which had been published in the *Statesman* were of a libellous character, and that both the defendants were criminally responsible for their publication. The libels were of a most atrocious character, and it would be difficult to lay one's finger upon any section of the Penal Code dealing with offences against property, in respect of which these articles did not charge the complainant to be guilty. Mr. Miller was described as a person who had taken a most unfair advantage of a weak-minded, feeble-characterred young man for the purpose of extorting from him, in a criminal sense of the word, and not in the ordinary signification of the term, a document which he knew to be a forgery. He belonged to a profession which was not in the habit of raising its voice against the liberty of the Press, but it was necessary that that freedom should not be allowed to degenerate into license and libel. Therefore, if a public or private individual was charged falsely with matters of this description, it would be an abuse of language to say that it was for the interests of the public to deal leniently or look with a tender eye on publications of this description. Mr. Gasper then proceeded to read the first ground of complaint (which has been already published in full), and in reference thereto remarked that the insinuation there was clear that Mr. Miller had drawn large sums of money for the purpose of paying tradespeople, and had misappropriated them. There was not one word of truth in all these allegations, as Mr. Miller had never drawn a brass farthing from the hoards of the Raj or from any part of the Raj. Mr. Miller desired to take upon himself the burden of showing that all these allegations were libellous and false, so that the defendant, Mr. Knight should not have an opportunity of saying that the law had thrown on him the burden of proof. Then, in reference to the second complaint, that Mr. Miller and others had received the greater portion of £40,000 for obtaining the Khillut for the Maharajah, this was all imagination, as Mr. Miller never drew so much even as a pice on this account. So far from £40,000 having been spent, books and vouchers would be produced to show that only Rs. 159,000 were spent in the Khillut investiture. Then with regard to the third charge, that of the incompetency of Mr. Miller as a manager. This was for the defendant, Mr. Knight, to prove to the hilt. Then, with reference to the fourth charge. The payment of £70,000 to Messrs. Maynard and Harris, it would be proved that the sums paid to them did not amount to more than one quarter that sum, and that that firm was engaged by the late Maharajah long before Mr. Miller's arrival on the scene. Regarding to the fifth charge, of Mr. Miller having obtained some Rs. 60,000 from the young Maharajah, the truth was that only a tenth of that sum was received by him during his fifteen years' connection with the Raj. The fifth charge was the production of the forged book in a public court. With reference to this it would be proved that no such book ever existed, and that the statement regarding Mr. Coxhead was a pure fabrication. Mr. Gasper concluded by stating, that every witness concerned would be produced and all the books which had reference to the transactions referred to.

Mr. Paul Knight, one of the Joint Managers of the *Statesman*, was first called, and proved that the defendant, Robert Knight, was the editor of the *Statesman*, and David Barlow, the Printer, and that they were such during the present month. On Mr. Gasper representing that this witness was about to leave for England he was bound down in recognizances of Rs. 5,000 to appear when the case was tried at the Sessions.

Nobin Chander Palit, a writer in the employ of Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, proved the purchase of three copies of the *Statesman*, containing the alleged libellous matters from the office of that paper, which copies were put in and marked as exhibits.

Thomas de Burgh Miller, on oath, stated.—I am at present employed as one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj under the Court of Wards on Rs. 1,000 monthly. I came out to India in February 1869 to take up the appointment of Professor of History and Literature at the Cathedral Mission College. I was two years as such. I left it to accept the appointment of Private Secretary to the late Maharajah of Burdwan, Mantab Chand, who was then about 51 years old. I was first employed on Rs. 400 a month, and continued to draw that substantive pay till 1878. Two years after my being in his employ, the Maharajah desired that all my personal expenses should be submitted to his office, such as household expenses, servants' wages, and wine. These expenses were paid by the Dewan of the Raj. The amount varied, being about Rs. 250 on an average. I continued to be Private Secretary down to the death of the old Maharajah. I was also English tutor to his son from the date of my first appointment. I was in October 1878 appointed President of the Council of Management of the Raj affairs. There were four members besides the President and Vice-President. Bunbehary Kopur was Vice-President. There was a member in charge of the Jumma or revenue department, another in charge of the legal department, a third in charge of the expenditure departments, and a fourth (of the buildings and works department. Mahtab died October 1879. He was succeeded by Attabchand, his son, who was then nineteen and-a-half years old. His estate was not taken up by the Court of Wards, as he was of full age. Attab Chand survived five years and six months, dying in March 1885. After he succeeded the system of management continued till his death in name. I mean to say the Council continued, but not in the same form, because in 1881 he assumed the management of the Raj himself after his installation.

My nominal salary at the death of Mahtab Chand was Rs. 500 per month. It was raised in 1878. This salary continued for about a month after the death of Mahtab Chand. It then became Rs. 1,200 without the personal bills being paid. After the death of the old Maharaja there was an interval of disturbance in reference to the management of the estate. There was a great deal of intrigue. I said I would not accept any appointment as manager unless it was adequately paid. No provision had been made for me regarding any pension. I had no written contract of service. Subsequently there was a pension deed drawn up in my favour. This is the deed, sealed by the Maharaja; but not signed by him. That document was not executed in my presence. At the time of its sealing I was not in the room. I took no part in its execution. It is not true that I presented that deed to the young Maharaja with my own hand, and that when he tried to evade signing it, I would not let him leave the room until I had obtained his signature. There is not an atom of truth in that statement. I do know that there was a draft of that document. I had nothing to do with its preparation. I do know who prepared it. Babu Sutto Kinkur Sen was the principal pleader of the Raj. He was the old Maharaja's legal adviser. I had no conversation or communication with any one regarding the preparation of that draft. I had no conversation with Sutto Kinkur at all with respect to this draft. These initials on the top of this document are Attab Chand's. These two are his signatures also. I had nothing to do with the preparation of these three documents. I had a conversation with the young Maharaja about my pension. Early in 1881 the Maharaja first mentioned the subject to me. He first mentioned it to me. I am quite clear about this. He said, "when I am installed I will give you pension of full pay and a house in England." I can't exactly remember what I said, but I put it aside and did not think of it again. In August in the same year, after he had been gazetted as Maharaj Dhiraj, he re-opened the question of the pension, and offered me a pension of full pay for myself and my wife if she survived me, and a sum of Rs. 75,000 for buying a house in England. I refused his offer. He was annoyed when I refused it, saying that I was treating him like a child, and that, if he chose, he could give me a lakh. I told him then that I could not accept the Rs. 75,000, but that I should be willing to accept a smaller pension, as there was no security against dismissal in the event of anything happening to him. He then proposed Rs. 800 a month for self and wife if she survived me. I refused that, as I told him I thought it too much; but I consented to accept a pension of Rs. 600 a month with a reversion of Rs. 400 to my wife if I died in his service, not otherwise.

I know Dr. W. L. Gupta. He is a surgeon in charge of the Raj and Charitable Hospital. He was in the service of the old Maharaja before I joined, and is still in service there. Dr. Gupta was present at the second conversation. The Maharaja said on the first occasion "I must pension you, as my father pensioned his tutor." This was on an occasion when we were alone together in a carriage driving out. I brought no pressure to bear on the Maharaja to obtain that pension deed. The Maharaja, as well as I can recollect, handed it to me. I gave a receipt for it to the Amla who brought it from the legal department, and who handed it over to the Maharaja. I never received from the Maharaja the sum of Rs. 60,000. Since I have been in the service of the Raj, I have been home three times. I first went in April 1880. On that occasion I received Rs. 6,000 from the Maharaja. In 1877 my wife met with a serious accident at Bankura through the carelessness of the Raj servants, and her health continued to decline. In 1879 she was advised to go home. The Maharaja then told me to take her home, offering to pay all expenses, and giving me nine months' leave. I went home again in 1883. I received nothing for travelling expenses then. On the third occasion I went in 1884. On this occasion I received Rs. 1,000 for expenses for my return journey. I did not draw anything like Rs. 60,000 from the young Maharaja on these occasions. In respect of the Khillut expenses I did not draw £40,000 or any sum at all. I did not pay £40,000 or any sum at all in respect of procuring this Khillut; not a pice to anybody. I have had an abstract made up of the expenses of the Khillut. On reading the article in the *Statesmen*, I asked the Commissioner to send a man down to examine the Khillut accounts. There were charitable donations made at the time of the investiture. One was a Sanskrit scholarship. There were very large entertainments to Europeans and Natives. There were 64 house guests in addition to the Lieutenant-Governor's party. There were all sorts of games, balls, races, &c. The town was illuminated and decorated. The money drawn for these expenses was not drawn by me. The Calcutta Tradesmen's bills were audited in my office and paid through my office. They were remitted in half notes. Every pice was paid to the tradesmen. I retained not a pice. I received not one pice of commission in all my life. Before going to England in 1883, I received Rs. 2,000 in connexion with the house and furniture which the Maharaja wished to give me. This amount was given to me as a present to furnish my drawing-room in England for my wife. I received a service of plate as a present. I also received one other money present. When in England I wrote out for an advance of three months' pay. The money was paid, but on my return the Maharaja told me that it was intended as a present, and refused to allow to be deducted. Another present was a silver dessert service sent from Madras to me on the Maharaja's order. I returned it as too costly, and is now in the palace. Besides these and occasional small presents I received nothing. I deal with the National Bank of India. Since 1873 I have dealt with no other Bank in India. I have my pass book here, and can produce them whenever wanted. I have money invested in two tea gardens in the Darjiling district, in which I have a ¼ share. These shares have cost me about Rs. 37,000 altogether. I and the other partners have had no return, and we have been ten years opening out the gardens. I have no other money invested in India or elsewhere either in my own name or anybody's else. I have a lease of a house in England for £90 annually. I have Rs. 4,100 in cash in the Bank and £60 with my agent in London. I have no other property at all. I have not drawn any money from the hoards of the Raj during the last six years. No portion of the sums drawn has ever come into my possession. I have had nothing to do with the disposal of any old coin—none of the proceeds came to me. I gave advice to the young Maharaja relative to these hoards. I recommended him to take out 25 lakhs, invest them in Government paper, and so raise the income of the Raj by one lakh. My advice was followed in part. The funds were taken out and invested in Government paper, and two lakhs in the Darjiling railway. I had nothing at all to do with the destination of the money or drawing it out from the hoards. I had nothing to do with the expenses incurred in this matter except writing one or two letters and telegrams. That case was entirely managed by the Maharaja. I did not introduce Messrs. Maynard and Harris to the Raj. I found that they were the London Agents of the Raj before I came in. Almost every thing that could be waited for was imported through them. I did not assist in administering to the young Maharaja's extravagant wants and caprices. He had personally extravagant tastes in jewellery and clothing. I invariably endeavoured to check him. In 1881, I found he was bent on making a gold throne, and I advised him not to do so. I spoke to him on several occasions. Another was the purchase of some diamonds. It is not true that during five years £70,000 were remitted to Maynard and Harris. The amount remitted was £18,600 The remittances were made by drafts either through the Oriental Bank or Bank of Bengal. I retained no portion of the £18,000. I never received a halfpenny of commission from the above firm, either by way of commission or any other way I can think of. Generally tradesman's bills on the Raj were paid less 10 per cent. discount. I never saw or heard of an inventory of the Raj jewels. No such book ever existed. Of this I was informed after careful enquiry I was never privy to the production of a fictitious cash-book in Mr. Coxhead's Court. No such book was ever produced before the Collector. So far as I am aware Mr. Coxhead never declared that a book produced by me or my subordinates was a forgery.

I had a conversation with the Collector. He was holding an enquiry in a room opposite mine, and asked me "Is this book one of yours, it looks almost new?" I said "yes, it is kept in a tin box, and the Dewan only takes it out once in six months," and he said "I only wish my people would keep my books in the same good order and as clean." Joygovind Mitter is the principal Treasurer of the Raj. There has been a reduction of establishment to the extent of Rs. 45,000. Posts were mostly abolished. There have been no old servants of the Raj discharged. Servants who have been discharged have not had their places filled up. The old Dowager was Maharani Narain Kumari. There is a dispute going on about a claim which she has raised to certain property which the Court of Wards says belonged to the Maharajah's heirs, and she claims the custody of the hoards, the jewellery, and Government paper. The yearly income of all that she claims is about Rs. 1,40,000. Nobody can estimate the hoards. That is Joggendronath Bhuttacharji standing behind Mr. Knight. He was in the service of the Maharaja. He is not in his service now. He ceased being so since 1883. I do not know why he left. He was afterwards employed at Sadamota, one of the zemindaris which the old Maharani claims.

Cross-examination reserved.

Joygovind Mitter examined, said:—I have been six years Dewan of the Raj and twenty years in the service of the Raj. The Kachari treasury is in my hands, the treasury from which payments are made. There is also a Reserve Treasury. This is a reserve to meet emergencies, kept in the zenana. Then there is a Tank treasury, which is also in the zenana mehal. That contains all the hoarded treasure. I have not seen this hoard. The keys of these hoards are kept by the old Dowager Maharani. The Reserve treasury is in charge of myself and the other two members of the Council; the treasury is only opened when we are all present. Money has been drawn from the Tank treasury since Mahtab's death. I have been present when money has been withdrawn. When money is required the Jumma Babu is spoken to who tells the Maharaja. The Maharaja informs the Dowager, who comes with the key. The room is opened in her presence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Vidal, Lt, Bo 29th Duke of Connaught's Belooch Regt, on general leave, from Jacobabad.

MAY 1.

Winter, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Matheran.

MAY 2.

Gray, Major, Bl 1st Border Regt, on leave, from Amritsar.
Vardon, Lt, Mad 6th Hyderabad Cont, on language leave, from Raichore.

MAY 3.

Kaye, Lt, Bl 3rd Cavy, on language leave, from Mian Mir.
Neave, Major, Bl 18th Cavy, on sick leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Vidal, Lt, Bo 29th Duke of Connaught's Belooch Regt, on general leave, to Khandalla.

MAY 3.

Davidson, Lt, Bl 2nd Seaforth Highldrs retired to England.
Loftus Thackwell, Capt, Mad A P D, 14th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Gray, Major, Bl 1st Bor Regt, on general leave, to England.
Eden, Major, Bl R A, on private affairs, to England.
Kerr, Lt, Bl, 1st Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Bird, Capt, Bl, Royal War Regt, on private affairs, to England.
Lamotte, Lt, Bo, 1st Oxf Lt Infy, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 4th May, 1886.

Sergt. A. D. Little, E. Company, is granted leave of absence, for 8 months from this date.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr W Fiddian, offg Magis and Collr, Beerbhoom, on leave, is appointed to be a Magis and Collr, of the 3rd Grade, from 21st inst, vice Mr J E B Jeffery, deceased.

Mr Fiddian will continue to act, until further orders, in the 2nd Grade of Magis and Collrs.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Jt Magis and Depy Collr, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is appointed to be a Jt Magis and Depy Collr of the 1st Grade, from the 21st inst, vice Mr W Fiddian.

Mr F B Taylor, Asst Magis and Collr, on furlough, is appointed to be a Jt Magis and Depy Collr, of the 2nd Grade, from 21st inst, vice Mr C J O'Donnell.

Mr G M Currie, Magis and Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for 2 months and 21 days, under sec 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from 9th proximo.

Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G M Currie, or until further orders.

Mr S C Hampton, Depy Magis and Depy Collr, Gya, on leave, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Mr E M Showers, Dist Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to be Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, Eastern and Northern Central lines, vice Mr F A Dawson, deceased.

Mr C A Fisher, Dist Supt of Police, Tipperah, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, vice Mr E M Showers.

Mr C M Wintle, Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah.

Mr C A Samuells is appointed under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to act as a Commsr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr J Scobell Armstrong, on leave.

Mr G Mills, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Dacca State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on the 13th April 1886.

Mr A J Oldham, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Supdt of Works, Calcutta, is temporarily appointed to hold charge of the 2nd Calcutta Div.

It is hereby notified for general information that a telegraph office will be opened at Durbhanga Court station on the Tirhoot State Railway, for the receipt and despatch of public and private inland messages from the 1st May 1886.

It is hereby notified for general information that a telegraph office has been opened at Purneah station on the Assam-Behar State Railway, for the receipt and despatch of public messages from the 10th Apl 1886.

It is hereby notified for general information that telegraph offices at Tamoria, Gongereria, and Nirmali stations on the Tirhoot Section of the Assam-Behar State Railway will be opened for the receipt and despatch of private and service inland messages.

Mr. C A White, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Office of the Supdg Engr, Sone Circle, to the Arrah Div, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th Apl 1886.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Govr-Genl of India in Council, confirmed Mr J G Apcar, Barrister-at-Law, in the appointment of Clerk of the Crown for the purpose indicated in the High Court Notification, dated 28th July 1884, and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, of the 2nd Aug 1884.

HIGH COURT—MAY 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

242-85—Wadia and G—Dewjee Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—M and E, T, D and C, and P G and S.
520-85—Tyabjee and D—Premjee Ludha vs Dosa Doongersey and others—Little S, F, and N.
485-85—Thakurdas, D and C and L, S, F and N—Fatmabai and others vs Hajee Gool Mahomed bin Hajee—In person.
98-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Bunsidhur Gorukhram and another—M H Khan.
406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Jewandas Hajee Dewjee and others—Little, S, F and N.
473-85—Payne, G and S—Momanbhoy Ganeji and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others—Ardaseer, H and D.
442-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little S F and N.
438-85—Macfarlane and E—Hajee Abdoola Aboo vs Aba Meeya Hajee Ahmed—T and R, H C and B, F D and C.

(Before the Hon. MR JUSTICE JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

103-86—Hore, C and B—Kanyalal Bogha vs Goolabchund Joraji and another—Winter and B.
109-86—Jafferjee, B and D—Govindji Koorji vs Walubhdas Valji—Thakurdas, D and C.
115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Press Co, Ld—Little, S, F and N.
133-86—Tyabjee and D—Vithaldas Ramdas vs Venayek R Dosabhoy.
146-86—Little S, F and N—Edward Bates and others vs Purdham Waljl—Payne, G and S.

Long Causes.

64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma—In person—Part heard.
425-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Manchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

157-86—Crawford and B—Raisy Ameerchund vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J G Cama.
152-86—Moreshwar L—Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia vs Seriarjee Pestonjee Darogwala.
161-86—Cooverjee L and O—James Bevis and Co vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

300-85—Chalk, and W—Heeroobai vs Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee—M M Moonshi—Part heard.
376-84—J C Cama—Jamnabai vs Damjee Jadowjee and others—Payne G and S, and In person.
208-85—Hore C and B—Waghjee Thakursey and others vs Khiao Ranjee—Little, S F and N.
362-85—Mirza H K Thacker—Govinjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Virji Ludha and others—E Wilkin.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, deprived of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

NOTICES.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL ALL.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW English-built light LANDAU and BAROUCHE, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fuller, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail-phaetons.

A pair of well-matched young Hungarian horses, goes very well in harness, the property of a gentleman.

A pair of iron grey Arab horses, young, and go very well together.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A Bay country-bred pony, 5 years old, height 13-3, a good useful pony, the property of a genteman.

And a few second-hand gentleman's saddles just received from England, in very good order.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENT
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c.,
NOW READY.
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW,
FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL. B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of officers. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1881, inclusive.

Price Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1865," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10: by Post Rs. 10-12.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have fallen under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, &la Excellency the Viceroy's Nomista.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufactur r—J. T. DAVE PORT,
Russel-stre t, Bloomsbury, London.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ii dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Moo.tan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Maratta Railways.
eypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
mbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Aimere, and Ii dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Moo.tan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Maratta Railways.
eypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
mbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
TheRiverSteamNavigationCo.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Govern ment Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. frcm Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugs hai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokoir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIML AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victorias.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marsellies and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
ustro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall ine of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co!
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy!
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotoh, St. Bride Street, Ludtet, Circus S. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAP

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, in four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY. DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTHY NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS MANHOOD

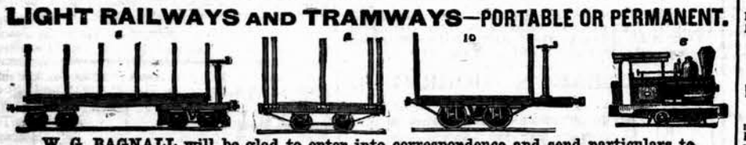
TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

Grimes' Canteen containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do, do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do, do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recoguition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS, ROAD ROLLERS, LAMP POSTS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES | CRANES, CYLINDERS, GATES, RAILINGS, COLUMNS | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS, ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES

French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers, | IN | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses, | NEW DRESS MATERIALS. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that hasattended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer withMedical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected thisSherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE

PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S KING, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to ou works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufactur and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 — The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 — The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"In a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTE:

BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p. m

BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d Is 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.
BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55. — SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR — MOËT & CHANDON — ÉPERNAY. — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51. — WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY — MOËT & CHANDON — ÉPERNAY — PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. — MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED TRADE MARK. — EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The 'TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kumaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest WHISKY Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

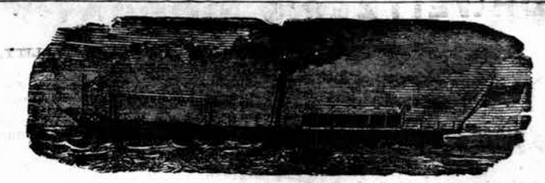
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Feer Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.